

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1978.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.
Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.
Vice-Master—WILLIAM A. CASE, M.A.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Professor of Greek, has the charge of the highest Greek Class.

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 26th, for New Pupils, at 9.30 A.M. All the Boys must appear in their places, without fail, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th, at 9.30.

CLASSES FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

These Classes consist chiefly of boys between the ages of Seven and Nine, and no boy is allowed to remain in them after the age of Eleven. The boys are kept entirely separate in study, meals, play, &c., from the older boys.

THE CLASSES will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 26th, for New Pupils.

Hours of Attendance, 9.30 to 3.45.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September, 1865.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

FACULTY OF ARTS.—SESSION 1865-6.

ANDREW'S ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

For Classics and Mathematics, Three Entrance Exhibitions, called Andrew's, will be held by the University, after Competitive Examination, to Candidates not already Students of the College, being not more than Eighteen years of age on the 1st of October, 1865.—One for superior merit in Classics, One for superior merit in Mathematics and Physics, One for superior merit in Classics, Mathematics, and Physics combined. Each will be of the value of 50l. per annum, tenable for three years. Examination, September 26th and 27th.

Prospectuses of Courses of Instruction, and Regulations concerning Scholarships and Exhibitions, may be obtained at the Office of the CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1865.

THE University College, London, School will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 26th of September, 1865. A Department for Pupils between nine and nine years of age, separate from older boys.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

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CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1865.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

WINTER SESSION, 1865-66.

THE SESSION will be OPENED on MONDAY, November 6, at 12 o'clock, when an ADDRESS will be delivered by the PRINCIPAL. The University Classes will meet as follows, daily, unless otherwise specified:—

I.—ARTS.

Tuesday, 7th November.

Classes. Hours. Professors.

Humanity, Junior ... 8 and 11 A.M. ... Mr. Ramsay.

Private ... 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. ...

Greek, Junior, Tyros ... 12 noon ...

Protections ... 10 A.M. ... Mr. Lushington.

Private ... 8 A.M. and 9 P.M. ...

Logic and Rhetoric ... 9 and 11 A.M. ... Mr. Veitch.

Moral Philosophy ... 8 and 11 A.M. ... Dr. Fleming.

Political Economy ... 8 P.M. (4th Nov.) ...

Natural Philosophy ... 9 and 11 A.M. ... Mr. Wm. Thomson.

Physical Laboratory ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ...

Mathematics, Junior ... 12 noon ... Mr. Blackburn.

Senior ... 10 A.M. ... Mr. Grant.

Astronomy ... 1 P.M., Wed. ... Dr. Rankine.

Civil Engineering ... 4 P.M. ... Mr. Nichol.

Mechanics ... 4 P.M. ...

English Language and Literature ... 4 P.M. ...

II.—THEOLOGY.

Thursday, 9th November.

Divinity, Junior ... 12 noon ... Dr. Caird.

Senior ... 10 A.M. ...

Hebrew, Junior ... 9 A.M. ... Dr. Weir.

Private ... 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. ...

Syriac ... 1 P.M., Tu. and Th. ... Dr. Jackson.

Ecclesiastical History ... 11 A.M. ... Dr. Dickson.

Biblical Criticism ... 10 A.M. ...

III.—LAW.

Tuesday, 7th November.

Scottish Law ... 9 A.M. ... (Mr. Skene, Advocate.)

Conveyancing ... 4 P.M. ... Mr. Kirkwood.

IV.—MEDICINE.

Tuesday, 7th November.

Chemistry ... 10 A.M. ... Dr. Anderson.

Practical Chemistry ... 12 noon ...

Chemical Laboratory ... 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. ...

Practice of Physic ... 10 A.M. ... Dr. Gairdner.

Anatomy ... 11 A.M. ...

Anatomical Demonstrations ... 3 P.M. ...

Material Medica ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ...

Forensic Medicine ... 11 A.M. ... Dr. Easton.

Surgery (in Summer) ... 4 P.M. ... Dr. Hainy.

Midwifery ... 3 P.M. ... Dr. Arnott.

Medical Jurisprudence ... 3 P.M. ... Mr. Lister.

Natural History (in Summer) ... 4 P.M. ... Dr. Pagan.

Eye (Waltonian Lect.) ... 4 P.M. ... Dr. Buchanan.

Sarcos, in Summer ... 4 P.M. ... Dr. Rogers.

The Office of the Registrar will be open for the purpose of Matriculation, on and after Wednesday, October 18, daily, with the intervention of the holidays at the Sacrament. The Matriculation-Fee is 11s. for the Academic Year.

DUNCAN H. WEIR, D.D., Clerk of Senate.

Glasgow College, September, 1865.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

(In Connection with the University of London.)

THE NINTH SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, 2nd October, when an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS (on Reading and Study) will be delivered by Professor JEVONS, B.A.

PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND TUTORS.

Greek and Latin ... Professor T. C. Donkin, B.A., late Scholar Sanscrit ... of Worcester College, Oxford.

Mathematics ... Prof. the Rev. W. Allen Whitworth, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's Coll. Cambridge.

Natural Philosophy ... Professor Thomas Cradock, B.A., Cambridge ... bridge.

Logic ... Professor W. Stanley Jevons, M.A. F.R.S., Fellow of University College, London.

Chemistry ... Professor George Hamilton, F.R.S. F.R.A.S.

French ... Professor Eudoxe Huxson.

German ... Carl Volheim, Ph.D.

Italian ... Rev. Professor Pasquale Sanfelice, Ph.D.

Geology ... G. H. Morton, F.G.S.

Applied Mechanics ... J. J. Birrell, C.E.M. Inst. M.E.

Engineering ... J. J. Birrell, C.E.M. Inst. M.E.

Drawing and Painting ... John Finnie.

Classes for Spanish, Hebrew, and Natural History, will be opened.

Prospectuses may be had on application to

The College, Mount-street.

A LAWYER and his Family, in STUTTGART, (capital of Wurtemberg, woud' willingly accommodate TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES, who would be received as members of the Family, and treated as such.—References can be made to Mrs. Browne, 14, Saville-street, London; or to General von Kuppfin, His Majesty's Adjutant, Stuttgart.

EDUCATION.—A MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN to the Age of Ten, is held by Ladies of great experience in Teaching. Most unexceptionable references given.—Address A. M. 33, Fitzroy-square, W.

GOVERNNESS.—A Young Lady having left a situation, which she occupied three years, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a FAMILY. Acquirements, thorough English, French, good Music and Singing.—Address M. G. M. Stracey's Library, 5, Hanover-place, Clarence-gate, Regent's Park.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Dr. BUCHHEIM,

Professor of the German Language and Literature in King's College, London, has REMOVED from Clapham to 47, LEAMINGTON-ROAD-VILLAS, Bayswater, W.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—PUPIL WANTED.—

A CIVIL ENGINEER, in Westminster, desires to meet with a Young Gentleman about to enter the above Profession.—Apply, by letter, to E. G., Post-office, 163, Strand, W.C.

TO MAGAZINE PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman is desirous of CONTRIBUTING SHORT ESSAYS, Descriptive Pieces, Topographical Notices, &c. to a Magazine. The Articles to be written in a popular and entertaining style.—Address T. D. J., ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

PARIS CORRESPONDENT.—An English Gentleman, Ox. B.A., who is well acquainted with France, and has good sources of information, would be glad to act as PARIS CORRESPONDENT to a London or Provincial Newspaper.—Address CARACTACUS, MM. Galignani et Cie, 21, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

GENTLEMEN'S LIBRARIES carefully and correctly CATALOGUED, by Mr. JEANS, formerly of Bristol, Exeter, Cambridge, and Norwich. Forty years' experience.—Letters addressed to him at the Post-Office, 163, Strand, London, W.C., will be immediately attended to.

TO BE SOLD, on very Advantageous Terms, Magnificent GALLERY PICTURE by PAUL VERONESE.—Address Mr. BARLAND, 16, Norfolk-street, Strand.

BRONZES.—A Select variety of Productions possessing great merit, at prices much below those generally asked.—Also, an Assortment of Time-pieces, suitable for the Dining-room and Library, together with appropriate Candlesticks and Candelabra.—ALFRED B. FRANCES, 30 (late 25), Ludgate-hill.—(Established 1760.)

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The NEW PATENT CLOSE RANGE, with an Open Chimney, exhibited by BROWN & GREEN, Section 22, Stand 22, cures Smoky Chimneys and avoids all Close Heat and Stagnation, prospectus post free.—FREDERICK THOMAS, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, L.W. A NEW EDITION of the CATALOGUE is JUST PUBLISHED, comprising the old Catalogue and Supplements incorporated into one Alphabetical List, with many Additional Cross References, an Index to the Collection of Tracts, and a Classified Index of Subjects, in one volume of 1,600 pages, royal 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. to members of the Library; 12s. to non-members. Terms of admission to the Library, 3s. a year; 2s. a year, with Entrance Fee of 6s., or Life Subscription, 20s.

A YOUNG LADY desires an Engagement as RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNESS, in any locality. She speaks English in all its Branches, Music, and French. Unexceptionable references.—Address C. G., 1, Glaukion-road S., Hackney.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Miss C. SQUIRE will RESUME HER LESSONS on Sept. 25th.—1, Thurloe-road, Hampstead, N.W.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. JAMES R. CHRISTIE, F.R.S. F.R.A.S., late First Mathematical Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, GIVES INSTRUCTION at his Residence, 9, Arundel-gardens, Notting-hill, W.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, B.A., formerly of 60, Oakley-square, and of University College, London, receives PUPILS at his present Residence, 10, Wellington-place, Reading. The Term commenced on the 26th of September. Prospectuses, Testimonials, &c., will be forwarded on application.

MISS MARY LEECH'S MORNING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, October 2.

14, Radnor-place, Hyde Park.

MISS A. & R. LEECH (late of Belgrave Cottage, Belgrave-street South, Chester-square) will RE-OPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN on MONDAY, October 2.

65, Kensington Gardens-square.

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.—LECTURES by DR. EPPS, at his Residence, No. 89, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, Bloomsbury, W.C., on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, until the end of the year, throughout the Winter months. Will commence on TUESDAY, 10th October, 1865. The Class is free to Medical Students and intending Missionaries. Programmes may be obtained of S. R. HANBURY, Esq., 57, Lendal-street, E.C.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION 1865-66 will COMMENCE on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, at 8 o'clock P.M., with an Introductory Address by Dr. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.S.

At this Hospital the Medical Appointments, including five House-Surgeons, the annual value of which exceeds as many Scholarships of 50l. each, and a Resident Registrarship at 100l. a year, are open to the Candidates for University and Civil Service Examinations, and for other information, apply to any of the Medical Officers and Lecturers, or to

ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

UNIVERSITY HALL, 14, BROWNWOOD PARK, STONE NEWINGTON, N.—Principal, the Rev. William Kirkus, LL.B., assisted by Experienced Masters in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Modern and Ancient Languages. Gentlemen receive a thorough Education in all Branches, and the most careful special attention is paid to the Preparation of Candidates for University and Civil Service Examinations, and the preliminary Art-Examinations for Law and Medical Students.—For all particulars apply to the Rev. W. Kirkus, 14, Brownwood Park, Stoke Newington, London, S. A limited number of Boarders can be received.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE AT BRUCHSAL (BADEN), between Heidelberg and Baden, authorized by the Government. Specialities, Living Languages, and Commerce.

TO HEADS OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The Rev. ALEX. J. D. DORSEY, B.D. English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and a Tutor in Public Reading at King's College, London, will give the following COURSES of INSTRUCTION in and near LONDON, after 4th October:—
CRITICAL STUDY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, with Readings.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, including Essays, Poems, and Letters.
PUBLIC READING—Management of the Voice, Pronunciation, Distinct Utterance, Care of Impediments.
PUBLIC SPEAKING—Improvisation, "Sentence-making," Delivery, Recitations.
ENGLISH HISTORY, with Illustrative Geography.
9, Upper Seymour-street West, Hyde Park.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, 1st of November, 1865.
Full details as to Classes, Examinations, Degrees, &c. in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, together with a List of the General Council, will be found in the "EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CALENDAR," 1865-66, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh, price 2s. 6d.; per post, 3s. 10d.
By order of the Senatus.
ALEX. SMITH, Secretary of the University.
September, 1865.

HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

SESSION 1865-66.
CLASSICS AND ENGLISH.
Rector.
LEONHARD SCHMITZ, Phil.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.,
8, Regent-terrace.
Masters.
John Macmillan, M.A. Edin., F.R.S. Scot., 16, Buccleuch-place.
John Carmichael, M.A. Edin., F.R.S. Scot., 10, London-street.
Arch. H. Bryce, LL.D. Edin., Coll. Lib., 13, Salisbury-road.
James Davidson, M.A., & Mayfield-street.
French—M. Charles Henry Schneider.
German—N. Meyerovitch, 32, Dundas-street.
Arithmetic and Mathematics—William Moffat, M.A., 13, Man-
house-house-road, Grange.
Writing and Book-keeping—Mr. William Cooper, 17, York-place.
Drawing—Walter Ferguson, F.R.S. Scot., 70, Gilmore-place.
Fencing and Gymnastics—Captain Roland, 30, Gayfield-square.

The HIGH SCHOOL will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 2nd of October, when the FIRST, or FUNDAMENTAL CLASS, will be formed by Mr. DONALDSON. The only requisite qualification for this Class is that the pupil be able to read English with ease.
According to arrangements recently sanctioned by the Patrons, greater prominence has been assigned to the ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. The English Course has been improved and extended, and the hours of tuition so distributed as that ample facilities are afforded for the study of Mathematics, French, German, and other Subjects bearing directly on the occupations of practical life: while at the same time the efficiency of the School as a Classical Seminary of the highest order is fully maintained. The HIGH SCHOOL is thus enabled to furnish systematic instruction in all those departments of knowledge which constitute a course of liberal Education, preparing Pupils alike for the English, Scottish, and Irish Universities, for the Civil Service in India, and for Commercial pursuits.
Attendance will be given at the HIGH SCHOOL on FRIDAY the 29th, and SATURDAY the 30th inst., from Twelve till Three o'clock, for the purpose of Enrolling Pupils.
Prospectuses may be had from the Rector, at the School, and from the principal Booksellers in Edinburgh.

The Rector and Masters receive a Limited Number of BOARDERS.
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—SUPERIOR EDUCATION FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN. N.W. of London, conducted by a Lady of many years' experience, combining Languages, accomplishments by eminent Professors, and the comforts of a well-regulated home. Every attention is paid to the religious and mental cultivation of the character. Distinguished references. Inclusive terms, from 70 Guineas, according to requirements.—Letters addressed to ZEPH. Messrs. Duff & Hodgson, Music Publishers, 30, Oxford-street, W.

D.R. ALTSCHEL TEACHES
ITALIAN thro' Spanish, French, German, English, Spanish thro' French, German, Italian, English, French thro' German, Italian, Spanish, French, English thro' German, Italian, Spanish, French.
No Extra Charge for the Tuition of several Languages.
9, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, W.

DO YOU TRAVEL?—Practice better than Theory.—Dr. ALTSCHEL, Professor of ELOCUTION and of SPANISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, teaches TWO Languages (one through the medium of another) on the same Terms as One, the Pupils' at his House. Each Language spoken in his Private Lessons and Classes. Prepares for Army and C.S. EXAMINATIONS.—Note. Dr. A. enseigne très promptement l'Anglais par les langues étrangères.—9, Old Bond-street, W.

J. & R. MCCRACKEN, 38, QUEEN-STREET, LONDON, E.C. (late of 7, Old Jewry). General and Foreign Agents and Wine Merchants, beg to inform their Patrons that they continue to receive and forward to Art, Barreness, Wines, &c. to and from all Parts of the World. They solicit particular attention to the following Wines:—
"Fuchian's Pale Virgin Marsala, 4s. per dozen; Quarter casks, 11l.—Domestica, Duff Gordon's, and other Sherries, 30s. to 70s.—Croft, Taylor's, and other Ports, 30s. to 100s.—Clarets, 30s. to 150s.—Hennessey's 1857 Pale Brandy, 10s. per dozen cask.—Very rare ditto, 30 years old, 54s. per dozen cask.
Champagnes, Hocks, Moselles, Burgundies, Liqueurs, &c.
Samples on application.—Terms cash.

THE NEW PROCESS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.
—List of Prices for all sizes of Pictures, as well as of the new Chemicals employed to produce the marvellous results of the WOLFF-LATY, together with a Specimen of this beautiful Method of Printing forwarded on application to the SECRETARY, United Association of Photography (Limited), 313, Regent-street, W.
* Pictures, Engravings, &c. are beautifully copied by this process.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER (in Connection with the University of London).—SESSION, 1865-6.

The Session will commence on MONDAY, the 2nd of October, 1865, and terminate on FRIDAY, the 2nd of June, 1866.
Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.
Courses of Instruction are given applicable to the Examinations of the University of London, of Her Majesty's Civil Service, of the Civil Service of India, for Admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and Royal College of Sandhurst, to the Examinations preparatory to direct Commissions in the Army, and to the Preliminary Examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries, and for Admission to Articles of Attorney.
Evening Classes are held for Persons not attending the Day Classes.
A more full Advertisement will be found in the *Athenæum* of the 2nd September inst.
Particulars of the Day and Evening Classes for the Present Session will be found in Prospectuses, which may be obtained from Mr. Nicholson, the Registrar at the College, Quay-street, Manchester. More detailed information as to Courses of Study, Scholarships, Prizes, and other matters in connection with the College, is contained in the "Calendar," to be had (price Half-a-Crown) at the College, or from Messrs. Fowler & Sons, Booksellers, St. Ann's-square, and other Booksellers.
The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of admitting Day Students, on Wednesday the 27th, Thursday the 28th, and Friday the 29th of September, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.; and for the admission of Evening Students on Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and 10th of October next, from 6 to 9 p.m.
J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.
JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

OWENS COLLEGE.—The Principal has made arrangements to RECEIVE ONE or TWO Students of the College as RESIDENT PUPILS, in his House at Fallowfield, near Manchester.—Address Professor J. G. GREENWOOD, Owens College, Manchester.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEED PREFERENCE STOCK.
(Both Principal and Interest guaranteed.)

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited). Established in 1840.

The Directors of this Company are now prepared to receive Applications for further Allotments of this STOCK at par, which will be inscribed on the Books of the Company in the name of the Allottees free of stamp-duty or other charge.
The Stock is to be paid for by Instalments: the Dividend will begin to accrue from the day when the Instalments are paid. Interest at Five per Cent. per Annum will be allowed on Instalments paid in advance of their due dates.
The Company has a Capital of £300,000, fully paid-up. The Dividends paid on that Stock since the commencement have averaged Ten per Cent. per Annum.
Forms of Application and all further particulars may be obtained from Sir R. W. Carver & Co., Stock-Brokers, Royal Exchange-buildings; at the European Bank, 33, King William-street, London; or from the Secretary of the Company.
By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Secretary.
Offices: 1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, E.C. 1st August, 1865.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent.—CEYLON COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital 500,000.
Directors.
Chairman—LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq.
Major-Gen. H. Pelham Burn. Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq. Patrick F. Robertson, M.P.
George Ireland, Esq. Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq.
Manager—C. J. BRAINE, Esq.
The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES for One, Three, and Five Years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent. respectively.
They are also prepared to receive Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the Guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.
Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.
By order, JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

**TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the MIDLAND RAILWAY, at KING'S CROSS, and other Principal Stations; also in London, at Cook's Excursion and Tourist Office, 88, Fleet-street, corner of Bride-lane—to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Grange, Conistone, Penrith, Keswick, Morecambe, &c.
SEA-SIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Redcar, Saltburn, Seaton, Witherness, Hornsea, Harrogate, Malton, Buxton, &c.
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LITERATURE

Extracts of the Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry. From the Year 1753 to 1852. Edited by Lady Theresa Lewis. 3 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

A "dream of fair women" has become a familiar phrase with us. Walpole had the good fortune to know what such a dream was, and the sense and taste to enjoy and appreciate it, long before the poet made of it a subject for verse. Brighter visions or fairer young creatures never visited even the dreams of Horace Walpole. The two Misses Berry "fell upon him," as he says, unexpectedly, in a private drawing-room, towards the close of the last century. He was then a little weary of the world, or he affected to be so. Man delighted not him, nor woman neither. He had fallen into the belief of unbelief in the men of his old age, and there were but few women left at whose feet he cared to offer the homage of gallantry, compliment, or ordinary good wishes. The world had been to him as a picturesque comedy, of which he had detected all the poverty of plot, and the actors in which he had long laughed at. As he was turning away from it, before the curtain fell, something not of the world stood gracefully in his way, and enchanted him. Expecting nothing, he found everything. Although charmed from the very first moment, Walpole did not at once yield to the delicious magic. He paused for awhile, then looked again at the two nymphs,—Mary and Agnes Berry,—and thenceforth loved them for ever.

Walpole loved them, as a septuagenarian of fine taste, refined manners, and accomplishments becoming a gentleman, might love two bright girls in their teens, whose minds were attuned to a somewhat better world than that which they adorned. In a frivolous period, their youth was without frivolity; throughout a long course of years their life was never without dignity; through girlhood and womanhood, each age had its especial beauty. In an artificial epoch, they were without artifice; beautiful as they were in person, the simplicity of their natures made them more beautiful still. The old man found in them, not merely young girls with whom he could converse, but who could sustain their own against him when the argument afforded them opportunity. The elder Miss Berry, especially, was as a beam of golden sunshine, making warm and brilliant the evening in the life of a man who was born under George the First; and that lady (to know whom was an honour dearly prized by all who enjoyed it, and vouchsafed to none but the worthy) lived to kiss the hand of Queen Victoria, little more than a dozen years ago.

All who are acquainted with Walpole's letters will not fail to remember what new life, and zest, and spirit, freshen the correspondence (which had begun to languish) as soon as the name of Berry brightens his epistles. Light, grace, music, beauty, nature and truthfulness, seem all to come back again, or, at all events, to appear with the young girls whom Walpole loved to call, in happy playfulness, his "two wives." Their presence lends a peculiar charm to the letter-writer's closing pages. It seems to give him an assurance that there were created beings that poor humanity dared not sneer at. His path had, indeed, more than once been crossed by women pure in mind and blameless in deed, but such a pair of angels had never glorified his life as these peerless and all-conquering Berries!

They were neither rich nor of noble descent;

their wealth and their nobility consisted chiefly in their mental endowments and the uses they made of them. Walpole, in his enthusiastic ardour, adds a spice of romance to their story, which is hardly to be found in the plain but highly interesting details of their lives. Their father was the nephew of a proud, hard-fisted, hard-hearted and exceedingly wealthy Scottish merchant in London, to whom Mr. Berry was clerk, expectant partner and declared heir. But the uncle deemed the business of life, at least of his nephew's life, a branch of that transacted generally by the firm; and when young Master Berry married with a younger girl who was poor in all things but beauty, rectitude, and intelligence, his unromantic uncle glowered upon the enamoured couple. Had a son been born to them who might, eventually, have become a "Co." in the house, and, in course of time and nature, its leading partner, Mr. Berry's fortunes might not have suffered shipwreck; but the poor lady became only the mother of girls,—of Mary and Agnes Berry,—who survived her, and of, perhaps, a still happier daughter, a little nameless thing who breathed for a moment or two of life, and straightway died with the mother. For such a woman, the proud, hard-hearted Scotch merchant had a profound contempt, not to say hatred. Five years of marriage, and nothing come of it but two pitiful girls—woman-kind, who could never post an account or balance a ledger! The uncle would have nothing more to do, save as a remorseless master, with the widower of such a household, to whom he gave a clerk's salary. In the younger brother of that unlucky father of useless girls the Scotch merchant found an excellent young man, who merited his kindest offices. That excellent young man was the sire of several sons, and for such desert the elder brother was disinherited, and the younger succeeded to business, estate, and hundreds of thousands of pounds, of which the other was not deemed worthy. He who got the inheritance flung to him who lost it an annuity of 1,000*l.* a year; and this closed all accounts between them, the brothers having no intercourse afterwards.

Mrs. Berry, whom her daughter only remembered as "a tall, fine, young woman, in a pea-green gown," once heard a friend express a hope that Mary Berry, then a little child, might one day "be handsome"; whereupon, the mother said, that "all she prayed to Heaven for her child was, that it might receive a vigorous understanding." This is not such a worldly wish as it may at first appear to be. At all events, the prayer was heard, and Mary Berry's understanding was "vigorous," from her youth till close upon her dying day. It was never more so than when directed to the peculiarities of her father's character. We suspect that the Scotch mercantile uncle had some grounds of justification for at least grimly denouncing the non-business character of the nephew. Miss Berry does not scruple to paint her sire, as she found him, weak of purpose, inclined to take things easily, loving leisure (yet not an unrefined leisure) more than labour, however lucrative; a man that did not woo ill-luck, yet one who quietly accepted it; he had no ambition to take poverty for a bedfellow, but he slept and grew fat with such company. When he had but 300*l.* a year, he was not troubled by thoughts of what sort of future such means might purchase for his portionless daughters. When he had a life annuity of 1,000*l.*, he lived, as it was his duty to do, like a gentleman of a thousand *per annum*. In other words, he was selfish, not ill-natured, but supremely careless of all things but such as marred his own

comforts. He had governesses for his children, but they were dragged up rather than brought up. Miss Berry and her sister were not troubled by religious impressions. They were somewhat advanced in youth before they knew what prayer was. Religion did not seem the more beautiful to them through the compulsory reading, without any explanations, of the Psalms for the day, and many a long year passed before the elder sister saw any beauty in the *Spectator*, simply because she had been compelled to read a paper, from the collection so named, every Sunday, to a morally disposed kinswoman! Yet out of such training sprang two of the most faultless of women.

At the age of twenty (and it may be noticed that the two sisters were born within twelve months of each other—1763-4) Miss Berry looked the position of herself and family fairly in the face. She was a young woman of ambition, desirous of being useful and distinguished in her generation, capable of influencing, or of governing others, and perfectly mistress of herself. At the age of sixteen she records her having had one of those "passions" which, she supposes, to be natural to sixteen. Her strong sense enabled her to resist, and her powerful self-control to crush it. When the father and daughters, in 1783, were sojourning in Italy, the former willing to take life as he found it, Mary Berry eager to turn life to good and active purpose, the latter discovered, as she says, in words which reveal much of her character, that, "I had to lead those who ought to have led me; that I must be a protecting mother instead of a gay companion to my sister, and to my father a guide and monitor, instead of finding in him a tutor and protector." With excellent principles carried into exemplary practice, Miss Berry possessed great sensitiveness, and required the support of sympathizing minds. "It is easy to imagine," she remarks, "not only how little I could profit by all the advantages nature had given me, but how little I could have enjoyed of the thoughtless gaiety and light-heartedness of youth."

From the year 1791, commences, perhaps, the most interesting period of Miss Berry's life. It was then that Walpole not only welcomed the wanderers once again on their return to England, but gave them a home at Little Strawberry Hill. Between the year last named and 1797, when Walpole quietly died, an octogenarian, there was something of the romance as well as of the pleasant realities of life around the elder, fairer, and more clever daughter. The romance was rather of a gloomy character, though it commenced sunnily enough. General O'Hara, a gentleman and soldier of the Granby and Ligonier period—a lion among his battalions—a lamb among ladies; frank, amusing, intelligent, honourable, ardent—fell in love, as the phrase goes, with Mary Berry; and the best testimony that can be advanced in favour of O'Hara's character is that Miss Berry thought him worthy of her. She was then thirty-three, with mind matured and personal charms at their fullest; as for the heart, it is of no age, and hers was always young. O'Hara left England for Gibraltar, of which place he was appointed governor, and where he ultimately died. A cloud soon descended upon this engaged couple. Within half a year the engagement was broken off—wherefore, it is not easy to understand; but, doubt, mistrust and cruel uncertainty crept in and marred the dream of Mary's life.

Many years after that dream was dissipated, Miss Berry opened the packet of the General's letters, and attached to it a "touching little record of the disappointed hopes and blighted

affection that deepened the natural vein of sadness in her character." In that record she rather apologizes for, than blames, her lover, and concludes by expressing a conviction that in spite of doubt, and questions left unanswered, and mutual confidence crumbling to dust, all would have been right, could they only have met for twenty-four hours. "But he remained at his government at Gibraltar till his death, in 1802. And I, forty-two years afterwards, on opening these papers which had been sealed up ever since, receive the conviction that some feelings in some minds are indelible." In the annals of true affection, Miss Berry was the General's widow indeed.

And therewith comes up the oft-repeated story of Horace Walpole's suit, and of his offer, or of his readiness to offer, to her the Countess's coronet, with which, as Earl of Orford, he could deck the brow of his wife. With respect to this story, Lady Theresa Lewis writes as follows, more by way of comment than of confirmation:—

"It has been often a matter of speculation whether Lord Orford's great attachment to Miss Berry had ever led to any explicit declaration of a wish to obtain her consent to their union in marriage. Notwithstanding the frequent professions of equal attachment to both sisters, it is easy to see throughout the correspondence that Miss Berry herself was his first object. The dread of being thought ridiculous by playing the part of a more than septuagenarian lover, no doubt acted as a constant check upon the indulgence of such hopes as he might have reasonably entertained as a younger man; and so entirely dependent was he on the society of Miss Berry and her sister for what remained to him of pleasure in life, that even if impelled by the wish to secure to himself the absolute right to her companionship and attentions as a wife, he probably feared to lose her friendship by proffering the hand she might not accept; yet, it was admitted by those best entitled to know, that at one time Miss Berry was conscious that the choice was within her power; but she clung to his friendship too warmly and too sincerely, not to sedulously guard him from the expression of any feeling she could not fully return. She accepted his friendly affection without reserve. He was spared the mortification of ever learning from her lips that more he could never expect. The letter of the 15th December was, according to Miss Berry's account, the last received by her, or her sister, from Lord Orford. It was the close of that tender and voluminous correspondence, which, during the space of nine years, evinced a warmth of heart, a never-failing playfulness of thought, and refinement of wit, not only well worthy of the fame of the 'Prince of Letter Writers,' but leaving on the mind of the reader a still stronger impression of the genial affection and considerate kindness which marked the declining years of Lord Orford, and saved him from the chilling influence of increasing age, painful infirmities, and domestic loneliness."

How the Misses Berry brightened the closing years, soothed the last moments of their old friend, and defended his memory, after death, against Macaulay, is known to us all. The gentle woman's office was rendered with affectionate assiduity, none the less affectionate and faithful because of the low murmuring of the almost unconscious patient at the imaginary absence of those whom he most tenderly loved. Ministering angels, both! "Society" loved them, too, ever afterwards, if not as something above the earthly, at least as two human beings who heightened the enjoyment of all who came within their influence, and to whose office their survivors have never found a successor. While they lived, as we have said, to know them was an honour. It was not because Miss Berry was Walpole's dearest friend that Queen Victoria wished to "make her acquaintance." It was because of higher distinction than that. The two Berrys were queens too,

in their way, to whom their subjects paid, also, a homage of abounding love and unfeigned respect. In a few graceful lines, Lady Theresa Lewis sketches the well-known interior, in Curzon Street:—

"Notwithstanding the depressing sense of advancing age and receding powers, which pervaded most strongly every line Miss Berry wrote of herself, during the latter years of her life, a certain amount of social enjoyment never really forsook either her sister or herself: they cast no gloom on the friends whom they welcomed, and who congregated at their house no less for their own pleasure, than to show their love and respect for those they visited. With the lives of the sisters closed a society which will be ever remembered by all who frequented those pleasant little gatherings in Curzon Street. Sometimes a note, sometimes a word, and more often the lamp being lighted over the door, was taken as notice to attend, and, on entering, it might be to find only a few *habitués*, or a larger and more brilliant assembly. All that was uncertain; but it was certain to find the cordial welcome of the two genial, lively, well-dressed, distinguished-looking hostesses—the comfortable tea-table, over which their friend Miss Anne Turner presided for years, and Lady Charlotte Lindsay, the third partner in the firm, clever and agreeable to the last. There was an absence of formality—a kindly mingling together of persons of various habits, pursuits, and positions in life, that tended to bring different portions of society together, as much as in other coteries there is a tendency to keep them apart; and when death had closed this little chapter in our social life, no one attempted, or, indeed, could have carried it on with equal success: their age, their experience in society, Miss Berry's acknowledged talent, their home-staying life, their absence of domestic duties and of family ties, all contributed to give them the power and the means which others have not, to do that which few would have done so well, under equally favourable circumstances."

In literature Miss Berry gained considerable honour, not perhaps all she coveted—sometimes less than she deserved. She was really the editor of the papers left by Lord Orford, and published with her father's name, as having executed the responsible office. She also edited Madame du Deffand's letters, and those of Lady Rachel Russell, to which Miss Berry prefixed an admirably-written sketch of Lady Rachel's life. This last was evidently a labour of love. Subsequently, she was the author of an original work: 'A Comparative View of Social Life in England and France, from the Restoration of Charles the Second to the Present Time,'—that of the accession of Louis Philippe in 1830. In this work, there is great power of condensation, which is perhaps its chief merit; but there is great ability, too, displayed in illustration of the times in which her personages lived. Touching one work, or alleged work, of Miss Berry's, Lady Theresa Lewis says that, "In May, 1802, a comedy, in five acts, entitled, 'Fashionable Friends,' by Miss Berry, was brought out at Drury Lane; it was performed only three nights, and proved unsuccessful. It was afterwards published by Miss Berry, in the complete edition of her works, with her own explanation of the cause of its failure on the stage." This account does not correspond with what occurred at the time of representation. With regard to the authorship, there is too little epigrammatic wit in the comedy for it to be Walpole's, and there is a disagreeable plot (belonging to the morality of the olden stage), which we should not like to attribute to Miss Berry's invention. The comedy was acted but *twice*, and La Pierre was not played by Mr. "Weurtzer," but by quaint, crabbed, clever *Weurtzer*. The play was published, with an advertisement which did not assign the authorship to Miss Berry, and which could not lead to the assumption that she had

written it. "This comedy," says the advertisement, "found among the papers of the late Earl of Orford, and remaining unclaimed in the hands of his executors for five years, was brought forward at Mr. Kemble's request. After the extraordinary abuse that has been lavished upon it, the executors considered it as a duty to the unknown author to publish it." Miss Berry would not have owned this unlucky comedy, if it had not been altogether, or in part, the production of her pen. The above advertisement was, in fact, a mystification. At a later period, the authorship was, not wisely, avowed.

The chief value of the volumes before us consists in the illustrations they give, social, political, moral, and religious, of a long and eventful period, forming important parts of two centuries. The journals and letters, whether treating of home or foreign topics, are marked by calm good sense and accurate judgment, rather than by dashing wit and dazzling brilliancy, and, in very many respects, they are the better for those more sober characteristics. Miss Berry could see clearly into character, and could be no more deceived by a face than by the copies of pictures which Bolognese nobles hung on their walls, after selling the originals. *Poco-curantism* invaded the theatre as well as the picture gallery. At the Turin opera, Miss Berry asked in vain for the name of a pretty and able *prima donna*. "She was 'La Prima Donna,' and nobody knew more of her." While on Art, we may extract the following additional touches to those already given by Walpole, of a lady who was subsequently known as Mrs. Mee:—

"I have got a solution of Miss Foldson: she has a mother and eight brothers and sisters, who make her work incessantly to maintain them, and who reckon it loss of time to them if she finishes any pictures that are paid for beforehand. That, however, is so very uncommon that I should not think the family would be much the richer. I do know that Lord Carlisle paid for the portraits of his children last July, and cannot get them from her; at that rate I may see you before your pictures!"

The father of this Miss Foldson was, in one sense, a clever, at least a rapid artist, a sort of Fa Presto, in his small way. His custom was to attend at the house of his sitter, in the morning, when he began his portrait. He boarded with his patron, left the picture, and took the *honorarium* home with him at night! Foldson, indeed, was as simple a man, perhaps, as the German cook, of whom Uvedale Price writes to Miss Berry, "who told me that he was very happy to have been the instrument, under Providence, of procuring me a good cook!"

That the mind of Miss Berry was in advance of that of many men of her day, is clear from her agreement with Malthus and her views of free trade. In Art, she was a conservative. Addison's 'Cato' moved her to tears, when audiences preferred to shudder at 'The Castle Spectre.' In Kemble and Siddons she saw no or little defect, but she resisted the mighty magic of Kean till she saw him in Sir Giles, and then she says in her condensed way, that he was "excellent and detestable." In like manner, she at first thought Mdle. Mars a poor successor to Mdlla. Contat, but excellence at last made its way, and Miss Berry acknowledged the supreme ability of the former actress. Again, Alfieri's Italian is all Latin and Tuscanism. "It is hardly," she says, "to be recognized as the language of Boccaccio, Macchiavelli, and other Italian classics."

Miss Berry's criticisms on 'Tristram Shandy,' which ladies used to read, and 'Paradise Lost,' will alone suffice to show how subtle was her discrimination, how lofty her standard of what

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was beautiful. From her sketches of Paris life, in 1802, we take the following lively groups:—

"Of the *dress* and the *undress* of the women in the ball, and the appearance of the men, and indeed of the whole company, I can give no idea. The little coloured prints of the Paris fashions are exact, unexaggerated representations of their dresses, but in reality they are seldom exhibited upon as handsome figures. Loads of finery in gold and silver, excessively fine laces, bare necks and shoulders more than halfway down the back, with the two bladebones squeezed together in a very narrow-backed gown; arms covered with nothing but a piece of fine lace below the shoulder; and trains that never ended: in short, an endless variety of bad taste, without one single figure that one's eye could repose on with pleasure. Such were the women. Among the men, in vain I looked for *les merveilleux et les incroyables*. A general unsmanliness of appearance pervaded them all; even those who we saw dance (and excessively well) a French country-dance. We left the ball between one and two o'clock, with people still coming in. It continues all night, and the company sup at any time they like in separate rooms. I must not forget to say that these extraordinary figures of men and women *waltzing* together, in the slow and deliberate manner in which in France they think it graceful to perform this dance, was ludicrous in the extreme. From every circumstance, both of the meeting and of the people composing it, it was nearly impossible to believe oneself at Paris; but then I should add, we were told that the principal part of the company was what they call the second order of the *nouveaux riches*."

The one man (Pitt) whom the French of those days were taught to hate, is thus originally portrayed:—

"I know not what politics, or what party, can justify the not regretting the loss of such a superior intellect, and such great talents, for superior and great they were, although on the important subjects to which they were applied it was not always possible to approve either his principles or his conduct. Perhaps his greatest errors originated from his early and constant immersion in public business, and from his having been always an actor, never a spectator of affairs. This, perhaps, prevented his sufficiently recurring in his plans and in his measures to those great first principles never to be lost sight of by a really great statesman, and to be deviated from as little as possible; expediency and necessity will always make that little enough."

For the very full portraits of Caroline of Brunswick and the Princess Charlotte, and the very curious things said of and about them, we must refer to these volumes. Those ladies have never been better limned, shadows as well as light, the comic as well as the tragic sides. No person understood this "craft" better than Miss Berry. These character-portraits are wonderfully well hit off; a line reveals Madame De Staël, and half a dozen lines photograph the Duke, in Paris, in 1814:—

"Lord Wellington was here for a few days: his dukedom met him on his arrival. He was received in a manner that could not but give great pleasure to every Englishman. He seems quite unspoiled by success. He has not even contracted that habit of silence and reserve which so often accompanies dignity and favour, even when they produce no more unfavourable change. But he is just as he was—gay, frank, and ready to converse. I counted myself lucky in meeting him one of the days he was here, at Aberdeen's, with Schwartzberg, Stadion, and Prince Maurice of Lichtenstein. Stadion observed that he believed he had never been engaged against Bonaparte in person. The Duke of W. answered instantly: 'No, and I am very glad I never was. I would at any time rather have heard that a reinforcement of forty thousand men had joined the French army, than that he had arrived to take the command.' I had heard the opinion ascribed to him before, but I was glad to find he had the liberality to repeat it after Bonaparte's fall."

All the Paris scenes, the life, manner,

morals, costume, and character are charmingly portrayed. Nor do these volumes lack contributions from correspondents illustrative of such matters in other lands. We think that all the letters that have been already printed, even those of Horace Walpole (of whom several unpublished letters increase the attraction of the book) should not have been reproduced.

Of the merit of these volumes we need say nothing more. The mistakes are few, owing to the zeal and care of the accomplished editor. Of the sisters whose lives they illustrate, we have only to add that, as they were born within twelve months of each other, so did they die in the same year, 1852, "followed by the tender regret of those who close the unbroken succession of friends devoted to them with fond affection during every step of their long career."

The Rook's Garden. Essays and Sketches. By Cuthbert Bede. (Low & Co.)

THE gentleman who writes under the name of Cuthbert Bede bade fair at one time to be a literary nuisance. He deluged the literary market with the gaudiest of shilling books when gaudy shilling books were common eyesores; and exaggerated the faults of a certain comic school when all the world was getting tired of strained farce and verbal quibble. However, since then Mr. Cuthbert Bede has repented. So far as in him lies, he has turned over a new leaf, and though his present leaves are fly ones, they are better than we could expect from the author of 'Verdant Green.' He has entirely relinquished the habit of making small jokes, and apparently has forgotten the construction of a bad pun. We hail this reformation with much glee, and trust the author may never relapse into his old iniquities. At present he seems to be undergoing a probation in the reformatory of papers collected from magazines, or perhaps this volume is his ticket of leave, which he is bound to show to all inquirers. We have not the slightest wish to interfere with his repentance, or to discourage such a laudable work; yet we must observe that his progress has not been rapid. It is something to have magazine papers without jerky sentences and a rattle of puns; but cannot Mr. Bede work out a sober idea, or make more than two hundred lines out of a good subject? He begins rather well, attracts the eye by a pretty vignette (though it does look rather stingy to repeat the same vignette in a volume of 295 pages), and his headings are often taking; but before you have got fairly into the subject, while you are still among the general and prefatory observations, and looking forward to the application with the next turn of a page, you find yourself at the end of the paper. If you are interested in the article, this is disappointing; but if you have not yet got up your interest, and only expect to do so as you get into the subject, it is positively fatal to the rest of the volume. Such papers as 'Blotterature,' 'Eccentricities of the Provincial Press,' 'Big and Little Books,' are instances in point; they remind us of the man who promises a good story, and after telling you the circumstances under which it arose, suddenly remembers that he has forgotten the point of it. Mr. Bede is generally good in literary history, but he has made one mistake. Talking of Gray's adventure at Cambridge with the rope-ladder and tub of water, he calls Gray the young poet, and the boys who played him the trick his fellow-students. Has he forgotten that the incident took place during Gray's later residence at Cambridge, six years at least after he had ceased to be a student and taken to study? We are the more surprised at this oversight in Mr. Bede,

as he is generally so careful in these matters. But his real strength lies in botany, and the paper which gives its name to the volume will allure many readers on to the less profitable parts that follow. Here is a pretty picture:—

"Indeed, there was one particular plant, the pride of the Rook's garden, that they (the architects of the Cathedral,) had copied with singular felicity, although they had been obliged to twist and twine it until it had assumed the prescribed form of the pattern. This was the polypody fern, whose matted roots had thrust themselves into a fissure on the top of the parapet, and whose jagged fronds, so thickly dappled with orange spores, waved their feathery plumes in the slightest breeze. There was but one specimen of it in the Rook's garden, and he was so proud of it that one day, when he saw a lark soaring in song as high and higher than the cross on the summit of the Cathedral spire, he took up his guard on the parapet, prepared to defend his plant from any interlopers. There was also another fern in the garden, —this was the wall-rue; and although not quite so showy as the polypody, yet it was very valuable; for it kept its small leaves green all through the winter. But the gayest, and largest, and most plentiful plant in the Rook's garden was the wall-flower, that, in the spring-time, scented the air with the most delicious fragrance, and, with its yellow and orange blossoms, some of which were striped with a tawny crimson, flecked the blue sky with their golden petals, and made a blaze of bright colour against the cold grey hues of the tower. Whether originally sown there by one of his ancestors, or borne thither by some upward breeze, the Rook did not know; but, by the time that he had chosen that spot for his garden, the wall-flower had so resown itself, year after year, that it had converted the place into quite a little shrubbery. * * He had other floral treasures besides the wall-flower and the ferns. There were two or three patches of yellow stone-crop, with its vivid green foliage and golden clusters of bloom; there were masses of the toad flax or 'roving sailor,' with its ivy-like leaves and lilac flowers; there were clusters of the red valerian or setwall, and of the dragon's-mouth, that made gay the summer months with their crimson and purple capsules; and there was a bit of the blue-blossomed borage, that may have been a descendant of a plant that had flavoured the cool tankard of the old monks who had once lived hard-by the Cathedral."

Mr. Bede's only books ought to be rooks, and they would teach him anything but folly.

A Summer in Skye. By Alexander Smith. 2 vols. (Strahan.)

To the majority of Englishmen, and even to the mass of northward-going tourists, the island of Skye is as much a *terra incognita* as Orkney or the land around Hammerfest; a rocky region, inhabited by mountaineers as churlish as the surrounding seas. It lies out of the track of the ordinary pleasure-hunter, presents no prominent attraction, and is yet uncorrupted by Boniface. To Mr. Smith, who sought solitude and liked the Celt, it became a land of delight and wonder. The grand, stern scenery, the old-world customs, the wild legends, the manly sports and mountain revels, not to mention the creature-comforts afforded by the hospitality of a liberal Highland laird, combined to make a residence in the lonely island pleasant and exciting for several successive summers. In Skye, says Mr. Smith, "one is freed of one's century," wafted far beyond the atmosphere of Edinburgh reviewers and spasmodic poems; and everything is seen "in the light of Ossian, as in the light of a mournful sunset."

Housed in the farm of Mr. M'Ian, a Highlander of the old school, Mr. Smith had unusual opportunities of making himself acquainted with Highland, or island, life. He learned how to hunt the otter, he climbed the summit of Blaavin,

he made himself acquainted with stories of the second sight and of Ossian. All kinds of matter appear in his volumes, from poems composed in a bothy to a description of a row at Keady Fair; and the particulars of every-day experience are enlivened by dreamy reverie and agreeable landscape-painting. Thinly populated as was the region in which he dwelt, it was not quite a solitude; and many of the people among whom he mixed, whether gentle or simple, stand out well from the canvas as character studies. M'ian himself, Father M'Crinnon, Allan-with-the-dogs, John Penruddock, are all capital fellows, each in his own way; and what with their society, added to the delights of abundant toddy-drinking, "one's century" must have appeared rather nearer than we at first imagined.

The most entertaining part of the whole book is that which relates to Ossian, and most particularly the original translations furnished to the author by the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, of Inverary. Mr. Smith is one of those who believe in the genuineness of the Macpherson fragments, and he advances his theory in terms which deserve to be quoted at length:—

"There needed no such mighty pothor about the production of manuscripts. It might have been seen at a glance that the Ossianic poems were not forgeries—at all events that Macpherson did not forge them. Even in the English translation, to a great extent, the sentiments, the habits, the modes of thought described are entirely primeval; in reading it, we seem to breathe the morning air of the world. The personal existence of Ossian is, I suppose, as doubtful as the personal existence of Homer; and if he ever lived, he is great, like Homer, through his tributaries. Ossian drew into himself every lyrical runnel, he augmented himself in every way, he drained centuries of their songs; and living an oral and gipsy life, handed down from generation to generation, without being committed to writing and having their outlines determinately fixed, the authorship of these songs becomes vested in a multitude, every reciter having more or less to do with it. For centuries the floating legendary material was reshaped, added to, and altered by the changing spirit and emotion of the Celt. Reading the Ossianic fragments is like visiting the skeleton of one of the South American cities; like walking through the streets of disinterred Pompeii or Herculaneum. These poems, if rude and formless, are touching and venerable as some ruin on the waste, the names of whose builders are unknown: whose towers and walls, although not erected in accordance with the lights of modern architecture, affect the spirit and fire the imagination far more than nobler and more recent piles; its chambers, now roofless to the day, were ages ago tenanted by life and death, joy and sorrow; its walls have been worn and rounded by time, its stones channelled and fretted by the fierce tears of winter rains; on broken arch and battlement every April for centuries has kindled a light of desert flowers; and it stands muffled with ivies, bearded with mosses, and stained with lichens by the suns of forgotten summers. So these songs are in the original—strong, simple, picturesque in decay; in Mr. Macpherson's English they are hybrids and mongrels. They resemble the Castle of Dunvegan, an amorphous mass of masonry of every conceivable style of architecture, in which the ninth century jostles the nineteenth. In these poems not only do character and habit smack of the primeval time, but there is extraordinary truth of local colouring. The Iliad is roofed by the liquid softness of an Ionian sky. In the verse of Chaucer there is eternal May and the smell of newly-blossomed English hawthorn hedges. In Ossian, in like manner, the skies are cloudy; there is a tumult of waves on the shore, the wind sings in the pine. This truth of local colouring is a strong argument in proof of authenticity. I for one will never believe that Macpherson was more than a somewhat free translator. Despite Gibbon's sneer, I do 'indulge the supposition that Ossian lived and Fingal sung;' and, more than this,

it is my belief that these misty phantasmal Ossianic fragments, with their car-borne heroes that come and go like clouds on the wind, their frequent apparitions, the 'stars dim-twinkling through their forms,' their maidens fair and pale as lunar rainbows, are, in their own literary place, worthy of every recognition. If you think these poems exaggerated, go out at Sligachan and see what wild work the pencil of moonlight makes on a mass of shifting vapour. Does that seem nature or a madman's dream? Look at the billowy clouds rolling off the brow of Blaavin, all golden and on fire with the rising sun! Wordsworth's verse does not more completely mirror the Lake Country than do the poems of Ossian the terrible scenery of the Isles. Grim, and fierce, and dreary as the night-wind is the strain, for not with rose and nightingale had the old bard to do; but with the thistle waving on the ruin, the upright stones that mark the burying-places of heroes, weeping female faces white as sea-foam in the moon, the breeze mourning alone in the desert, the battles and friendships of his far-off youth, and the flight of the 'dark-brown years.' These poems are wonderful transcripts of Hebridean scenery. They are as full of mists as the Hebridean glens themselves. Ossian seeks his images in the vapoury wraiths. Take the following of two chiefs parted by their king:— 'They sink from their king on either side, like two columns of morning mist when the sun rises between them on his glittering rocks. Dark is their rolling on either side, each towards its reedy pool.' You cannot help admiring the image; and I saw the misty circumstance this very morning when the kingly sun struck the earth with his golden spear, and the cloven mists rolled backwards to their pools like guilty things. That a large body of poetical MSS. existed in the Highlands we know; we know also that, when challenged to do so, Macpherson produced his originals; and the question arises, Was Macpherson a competent and faithful translator of these MSS.? Did he reproduce the original in all its strength and sharpness? On the whole, perhaps Macpherson translated the ancient Highland poems as faithfully as Pope translated Homer, but his version is in many respects defective and untrue. The English Ossian is Macpherson's, just as the most popular English Iliad is Pope's. Macpherson was not a thoroughly-equipped Gaelic scholar; his version is full of blunders and misapprehensions of meaning, and he expressed himself in the fashionable poetic verbiage of his day. You find echoes of Milton, Shakespeare, Pope, and Dryden, and these echoes give his whole performance a hybrid aspect. It has a particoloured look; is a thing of odds and ends, of shreds and patches; in it antiquity and his own day are incongruously mixed—like Macbeth in a periwig, or a ruin decked out with new and garish banners."

Unfortunately, we have no space to quote from the literal translations of the Rev. Mr. Macpherson. Nor can we follow Mr. Smith in the account of his summer experiences, his mountaineering adventures and his fire-side chronicles. It is sufficient to say that his perception of external beauty is vivid, and that his power of description seldom fails him when the thing to be described has entered thoroughly into his imagination.

So much of praise may be advanced in favour of a book which is full of faults, and which, as a mere specimen of literary workmanship, must stand very low indeed. Had the matter been compressed into one volume, instead of filtered through two, there would have been little to censure, and 'A Summer in Skye' would have taken rank with our books of home-travel. Most purchasers of such books, perhaps, are too indolent or too indifferent to note that at least one-third of the work is mere compiling. Passages which startle by the vividness of their painting are wedged in among pages of padding and twaddle. The style is pointless, solely because the writer is eternally aiming after point. Simile and metaphor and hyperbole,

contending like many-coloured snakes, are for ever hissing out of corners in the writer's brain and strangling the meaning. The very first sentence in the book, "Summer has leapt suddenly on Edinburgh like a tiger," is an instance of careless nonsense. A little further on stands the following, in which Mr. Smith, wishing to state that he will go slowly to Skye, taking other parts of Scotland *en route*, employs about five different comparisons, in such a way that each destroys the other, and all are so involved as hopelessly to confuse us on reaching the end of the paragraph:—

"In going to the north, and wandering about the north, it is best to take everything quietly and in moderation. It is better to read one good book leisurely, lingering over the finer passages, returning frequently on an exquisite sentence, closing the volume, now and then, to run down in your own mind a new thought started by its perusal, than to rush in a swift perfunctory manner through half a library. It is better to sit down to dinner in a moderate frame of mind, to please the palate as well as satisfy the appetite, to *educe the sweet juices of meats by sufficient mastication*, to make your glass of port 'a linked sweetness long drawn out,' than to bolt everything like a leathern-faced Yankee for whom the cars are waiting, and who fears that before he has had his money's worth, he will be summoned by the railway bell. And shall one, who wishes to extract from the world as much enjoyment as his nature will allow him, treat the Highlands less respectfully than he will his dinner? So at least will not I. My bourn is the island of which Douglas dreamed on the morning of Otterburn; but even to it I will not unnecessarily hurry, but will look on many places on my way. You have to go to London; but unless your business is urgent, you are a fool to go thither like a parcel in the night train and miss York and Peterborough. It is very fine to arrive at majority, and the management of your fortune which has been all the while accumulating for years; but you do not wish to do so at a sudden leap—to miss the April eyes and April heart of seventeen!"

The above is no solitary example. Much of the articles on Edinburgh and Glasgow resembles the work of a newspaper correspondent, and of one ignorant of his business; the chapter on 'Stirling and the North,' being padding, reads like the guide-books, but is worse than the guide-books. It is said of Sir Walter Scott,—

"Never was an author so popular as Scott, and never was popularity worn so lightly and gracefully. In his own heart he did not value it highly; and he cared more for his plantations at Abbotsford than for his poems and novels. He would rather have been praised by Tom Purdie than by any critic. He was a great, simple, sincere, warm-hearted man. *He never turned aside from his fellows in gloomy scorn; his lip never curled with a fine disdain. He never ground his teeth save when in the agonies of toothache.*"

When Mr. Smith is describing what he has seen and felt, the case is different; and this renders his sins all the more unpardonable. He may not be any longer the *sacer vates* of the promised spasmodic dispensation; but he has in him the stuff of a writer, and he should not be content with the mere shoddy of a journalist.

An Essay on the Canticles or the Song of Songs. With a Translation of the Poem, and Short Explanatory Notes. By the Rev. W. Houghton, M.A. (Trübner & Co.)

The little book of Canticles, which is a part of the canonical Scriptures, has been a stumbling-block to many both in ancient and modern times. Some have gone so far as to express a wish that it had not been where it is; while others have studied it with edification and delight. It has been too often forgotten, in this later age and western region, that it is an

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Oriental and Jewish poem, not a Christian production, nor one anticipating the ideas peculiar to Christianity. It is sad to think of the volumes that have been wasted upon its exposition, or the courses of sermons preached on its luscious chapters, and inflicted on the strong taste of many a Puritan congregation in the olden time. It happens that a quarto volume is now before us, containing five hundred and thirty-four pages, in which the book is said to be "opened and explained in proper and useful observations," by Dr. John Gill, above a hundred years ago. A curious specimen of "opening" the volume assuredly presents to us, with occasional paragraphs scarcely fit to be read aloud in the hearing of both sexes, and ingenious fancies, which would make an unlettered assembly wonder at the mystical lore of the author. The church's nose (chap. vii. 4), says the esteemed writer, may mean "the ministers of Christ, who savour gospel-truths themselves and diffuse the savour of them to others." They are the ornament of the Church, and are therefore "compared to the nose, which is the ornament of the face." Or, by the nose here may be intended "the stateliness and majesty, courage and magnanimity of the Church; her stateliness and majesty by her nose, which, when of a good size and well proportioned, adds much grace and majesty to the countenance." Of such kind were the hundred and twenty-two sermons preached to a congregation in London and then compressed into the volume; and so great was the importance of the people to have them published, that their minister honestly affirms they "obliged me to it."

The great question respecting the book is, whether it describes human or divine love,—whether it is an allegory or an amatory poem. Since J. J. Jacobi and Herder wrote, the latter view has prevailed among scholars. The modern Jews themselves have now abandoned the former. Mr. Houghton, the author of the present little work, adopts the same view; especially since it has been recently commended to the English public in the Exposition of Ginsburg and the Introduction of Davidson; believing that the poem is secular, and celebrates the fidelity of chaste love, constant and devoted. A young country damsel, taken by Solomon into his harem, resists all his blandishments, and is ultimately restored to one with whom she had just been united in marriage, her shepherd-lover.

Whatever view be taken of the intent of the poem, none can deny that Mr. Houghton has performed his task most creditably; and it will be difficult for such as allegorize the whole to refute his arguments. The essay in which he explains and defends his views of the author, age, and characteristics of the Song is short and pertinent, pervaded by sound sense and calm reason. Few readers need wish for more information than what he supplies, unless they are determined beforehand to adopt the allegorizing view. The other side is advocated by Hengstenberg and Delitzsch, with their usual ability. There is one point on which we are glad to see Mr. Houghton's judgment, viz., whether the Shulamite and her shepherd were married or not—a question turning upon the meaning of a single Hebrew word, נָשָׂא. He inclines to think that the young couple were married. This is correct; for the word has no other senses than *spouse* and *daughter-in-law* wherever it occurs in the Hebrew Bible. Ginsburg, indeed, ventures to say that the word only means "betrothed"; but that is directly contrary to fact, as the lexicons of Gesenius and Fürst show. In fact, Ewald seems to have given that notion to it in order to suit his con-

ceptions of the unity of the story narrated in the poem.

All interpreters have considerable difficulty in assigning the parts of the poem to the various speakers. Nor is the translation easy in some places. In the former particular we should differ, in various instances, from our author. His translation is also susceptible of improvement, though it is usually true to the original. Thus, in chap. vii. 9. he renders

And thy palate as delicious wine
That goes down sweetly, to my kiss,
Flowing into the lips of sleepers,—

which ought to be,

And thy mouth as precious wine
Which glides softly down, to my friend,
Suffusing the lips of the slumbering.

The following extract will serve to show the character of the translation:—

My beloved spake and said to me,
"Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away,
For, lo, the winter is past,
The rain is quite gone.
The flowers appear upon the earth,
The time of singing has come,
The voice of the turtle-dove is heard in our land.
The fig-tree is ripening her green figs,
The vines are in blossom,
They give forth an odour,—
Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away.
O my dove, in the clefts of the rock,
In the hiding-places of the cliffs,
Let me see thy face,
Let me hear thy voice,
For thy voice is sweet
And thy countenance lovely.
Catch us the foxes, the little foxes,
Which spoil the vineyards,
For our vineyards are in blossom."
My beloved is mine, and I am his,
He feeds his flock among the lilies.
Before the day breathe coolly,
And the shadows flee away,
Return, my beloved,
Be like a gazelle, or a fawn of the hind,
On the mountains of separation.

(Chapter ii. 10-17.)

The little work is a praiseworthy indication of the author's knowledge, learning, and ability. If the clergy of our Church were to devote themselves more than they do to such studies, they would be more efficient in instructing the people, and fortifying their minds against needless alarms about the Bible—a book which has nothing to fear from intelligent perusal or searching criticism. But when Biblical criticism is associated with the idea of danger, and religion confounded with theology, prejudices are easily roused. The cry of danger soon provokes unholy passions, and persecution follows. The safeguard of the Church is her learning.

NEW NOVELS.

David Chantry. By W. G. Wills. 3 vols. (Maxwell & Co.)

The last of a series of tales by the same writer, 'David Chantry' occasions surprise that a novelist who has had so much practice should have made such a short advance towards perfection. Experience may be a good teacher, but she sometimes finds dull pupils; and Mr. Wills, after repeatedly trying his "prentice han" in the domain of prose fiction, has not had the good fortune to stumble upon even a rudimentary knowledge of his art. He has still to learn that before an artist can do ought well he must make out clearly to his own mind what it is which he wishes to accomplish; that unless an author starts with some amount of definite purpose with regard to the course and conclusion of his narrative, he cannot reasonably hope to write a novel that shall flow evenly and bear

along the reader in contentment to the end of the third volume; that the characters of a novel, however wild and eccentric they may be, should bear, at least, some faint resemblance to human beings; and that their experiences should not be altogether unlike such vicissitudes as men and women undergo in real life. A man has no need to write or even to read many novels, in order that he may acquire thus much knowledge of romantic art; but Mr. Wills profits so little from the examples of successful workers in his craft, that he fails even more conspicuously when he modestly attempts to copy an acknowledged master, than when he works away without regard to the hints and lessons of good teachers. Thus, imitating the tricks and mannerisms of a familiar novelist, he persists in talking to his readers about the characters and incidents of his story; but the imitation is signally defective, for whereas the instructor's personal comments on his own imaginative work are either quaintly humorous, or suggestive of thoughts which the pure story would not rouse in the mind of any ordinary reader, the pupil's remarks on the conduct of his puppets are tame truisms or sorry attempts at cynicism. When the sour old gentleman of the tale snarls at fashionable ladies, in terms that fully indicate the speaker's temper, Mr. Wills is good enough to observe, "Old Chantry is in a bitter mood." When the heroine tantalizes her suitor with an evasive and manifestly annoying speech, the author is good enough to pull the reader's sleeve and whisper in his ear, "This is awful; she is playing cat-and-mouse with the wretch." Again, when the heroine observes to her lover, in a voice of emotion, "Your noble conduct towards your sister assures me that you could make me happy," the reader is not permitted to take credit to himself for detecting the beauty of the generous remark, but is told in another whisper that it was "a pretty speech." Such bootless "asides" are just as impertinent and disagreeable as the ejaculations with which noisy spectators, during a performance of 'Hamlet' or 'Macbeth,' sometimes declare aloud their conviction that the Prince of Denmark is the son of his father, or express a decided opinion that Lady Macbeth is no better than she ought to be.

Though he is tortured with needless instruction on many points, the reader is left to arrange in order of time, as he best may, the leading events of the story; and this is no easy task, as the pages abound in anachronisms. Thus while the Indian Mutiny is raging, Major De Lindesey, who shows the white feather and avoids service in India by "selling out," says with a sneer to a young barrister,—"You are in the volunteers, I presume?—Because, Sir, it is their peculiar province to talk of the wars." When he penned these words Mr. Wills, doubtless, forgot that the formation of our present volunteer force commenced, with the approval of Government, in May, 1859; on the first day of which month thanksgivings were offered in England for the pacification of India. After this slip at the opening of the story, no reader will be surprised at the close of the third volume by the following words: "The ladies had gone upstairs, and the gentlemen sat below, over the mellow old claret, which this many a year has followed Astrea from the earth." The story begins, at the earliest, in 1857; its events cover several years; and yet in the final scene one of the principal characters entertains his friends with wine "which this many a year has followed Astrea from the earth." How can this be? In other places Mr. Wills shows that he labours under a natural incapacity to deal with figures. The son of a fraudulent bankrupt, who dishonestly made away with the heroine's fortune

of six thousand pounds, David Chantrey,—who is Mr. Wills's ideal of a chivalric and clever *littérateur*,—voluntarily undertakes to make good the loss which the young lady sustained through his father's misconduct, and offers to wipe out the debt by monthly instalments of five pounds. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Wills that sixty pounds per annum would not exceed a third of the annual interest of 6,000*l.* invested in the Three per Cents, and that the principal alone would not be paid off in less than one hundred years by monthly 5*l.* payments. It is to be feared that Cocker is not one of those best authors, with whom Mr. Wills is accustomed to spend his leisure half-hours. On other matters besides arithmetic, David Chantrey is a less exemplary character than the author imagines him to be. As a pious and dutiful son, the young man shows his devotion to the memory of a dead mother by finding a publisher for a novel by her pen eight years after her death, and by horse-whipping a critic who, in perfect honesty, has expressed an opinion that it is a poor book.

A more boyish and unsatisfactory performance than this tale seldom comes from a novelist who has previously published the first effort of his youthful ambition. Its tone is unhealthy; for Mr. Wills is constantly endeavouring to enliven the dreary confusion of his chapters with flippant ridicule of human nature, with sneers at woman, and ineffectual satire against the laws and usages of society. According to his view of nature and life, a secret selfishness "humanizes the generosity" of ostensibly generous acts. Angry with English ladies for banishing from their society the woman who insults delicacy and violates decorum, he compassionates the offender, and observes: "all female donkeydom kicks the poor lioness to death." Moreover, whilst affecting an air of profound knowingness, he exhibits startling ignorance of the ways of the world. No barrister, accustomed to live with decent people, and maintaining place in good society as a witty *raconteur* and diner-out, would habitually address married ladies by the title "Ma'am." Gentlemen of good estate and patrician lineage, when they are entertaining county magnates at state dinners, do not rise from table and decant fresh bottles of claret, as occasion may require. Mr. Wills must take more pains to do himself justice than he has bestowed on 'David Chantrey.'

Cassell's Handy Guide to the Sea-side. Illustrated. A Description of all the Principal English Sea Watering-Places. With their Relative Advantages to the Tourist and Resident. Second Edition. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

Of course we are not going to impute motives. An amiable writer, well posted in the Comic Blackstone, is not likely to do anything so ungenerous and unsafe. But we will venture to ask why one watering-place should be ignored, another advertised—one damned with faint praise, another puffed into the clouds—in the same Handy book? About seventy watering-places, or "health resorts," as the author delights to call them, are noticed; the name of each "health resort" thus honoured being made to serve the purpose of title to a short paragraph, in which the author reproduces such particulars concerning the place under consideration as any one may get from the proper post-office directory. The rules which have guided him in the selection of his "principal English sea watering-places" are not easily detected; for at some points of the coast, where he condescends to praise fishing villages, he says

not a word of towns which are of local importance and rich in historic associations. Sometimes his commendations are excessive, and as often his statements are deficient in accuracy. For instance, he calls the commodious "Great Eastern" tavern at Harwich "a superb hotel"; and in the same page he assures the reader that Dovercourt is two miles distant from Harwich. Having correctly, but without kindness, described Felixstowe as a "little village, much resorted to as a bathing-place," he passes on to Lowestoft, which, Suffolk people will be surprised to learn, is a celebrated place, and "owes its celebrity to Sir Morton Peto, the eminent contractor, who about twenty years ago purchased the harbour, took up his residence at Somerleyton Hall, a magnificent house not far from the town, and encouraged the investment of capital in the carrying out of improvements, which have made the old 'Laystoft,' to adopt the provincial pronunciation, a spot which every summer attracts thousands of gay visitors." All this in honour of Lowestoft and Sir Morton Peto, who, though he has been a benefactor to the town, and has won respect in its neighbourhood, cannot claim to be regarded as the originator of the seaport, or the sole cause of its prosperity! Lowestoft was known amongst the pleasant towns of the eastern coast long before Sir Morton was born; and we offer no disrespect to an enterprising gentleman, if we hint that it will most likely be remembered when he is forgotten.

But how comes it that the compiler, who is so anxious to render due honour to Lowestoft and her "eminent contractor," and who deigns to mention a "little fishing village" like Felixstowe, altogether overlooks Southwold and Aldborough—places that are much frequented by tourists, and have higher titles than commercial prosperity to the notice of the author and his readers? Doubtless the author intended to make no mention of Southwold, which has the presumption to vie with Lowestoft, fortunate in the patronage of a capitalist; and we are equally ready to believe that the author intended to omit Aldborough, where a grand hotel is about to be built by a company whose interests are not identical with those of the Harwich speculators. The jealousies of these competing sea-side places are amusing enough, and in some respects beneficial to visitors who come to them from a distance; but writers of guide-books that profess impartiality should avoid even the appearance of taking sides in the petty contentions of rival fishing villages.

Notwithstanding the author's injustice, Aldborough will not be without her share of visitors. Her name does not need to be advertised; for her position amongst the watering-places of the eastern coast depends on something higher than the presence of an "eminent contractor," something more potent with lovers of Art than a "superb hotel." As the birth-place of Crabbe, the veritable "borough" which he described with equal fidelity and humour, she annually draws a tide of pilgrims who delight to search out the poet's haunts, and read his verses upon the sea-shore, hard by the spot where

High in the street, o'erlooking all the Place,
The rampant Lion shows his kingly Face.

Nothing but great pecuniary success can permanently injure her popularity with those who, when they visit the seaside, prefer a quaint, homely, picturesque fishing town, rich in literary reminiscences and steeped in tranquillity, to a hot, white, glaring city made up of terraces, that seem to have been newly transplanted from Pimlico, and of esplanades resembling pieces of turnpike-road. Only a fortnight since we were tarrying in the old

borough, and were glad to learn that all her beds were let and that all her lodgings were cram-full of children and nurses, whilst the proprietors of her "furnished houses" and her one grand hotel, the Lion aforementioned, were taking plenty of money from the pockets of "the quality." The old place remains as straggling, irregular, unartistic as ever; but in one or two respects she exhibits certain new and dangerous symptoms. Plots of unfinished, semi-detached residences, lines of mushroom habitations decorated as to their seaward walls with unwholesome green verandahs, and one or two ghastly "skeletons" of family mansions, together with a placarded announcement that a grand hotel will forthwith be constructed, indicate that certain malicious speculators are endeavouring to destroy the dear old "borough"—by converting it into an Eastern Counties Margate, in the vain belief that house-builders and joint-stock companies can make it a fashionable watering-place. All this is fit matter for regret. Crabbe's borough should not be knocked about, mutilated, and improved into a huddle of ramshackle lath-and-plaster houses, that will call to mind the back streets of Folkestone. The town, moreover, is enduring other trouble, through the not altogether unreasonable, but still misdirected, activity of certain influential settlers. From a collision of "parties" there has arisen in the place one of the most acrimonious, annoying, and intensely farcical squabbles ever laughed at by satirist or aggravated by cynic. The whole story is so absurd that in this dull season readers will like to laugh over it. To master the facts of the row it must be known that the sea-line of the borough runs along the beach; the houses—described by Crabbe as "these half-buried Buildings next the Beach"—opening on ground which not many years since was covered with shingle. Along the topmost ridge of the beach carriages have been driven and donkeys ridden from time immemorial by the residents and visitors of the town. In these later years, however, the roadway thus worn along the shingle ridge has been improved and extended. It has, moreover, been covered with coarse gravel, and christened "The Crag Path." Thus beautified and enlarged, the way is no longer a mere vulgar road, fit for donkeys and Suffolk punches, but a path which should be reserved for foot-passengers. This is the theory of one "party"—who, having "local authority" on their side, last year ordered horsemen and drivers of carriages to keep off the mimic esplanade. Of course the order was not universally obeyed. Residents in houses opening only on the beach did not see the fun of relinquishing their right to drive up to their own doors. Gentlemen of the neighbourhood resented an attempt to keep their carriages off ground on which they had driven years before the innovators were born. Delicate ladies, tarrying in the town for the benefit of their health, remonstrated to the effect that if they were forbidden to drive on the one path running along the sea, they must seek another watering-place, as carriage exercise by the wild sea-waves had been prescribed for them. Thus was the squabble carried on last year. But this season it has been renewed by the two parties with ludicrous vehemence. The more intemperate members of the two factions scowl at, curse, assault each other in the public ways; indignation-meetings have been held, and a subscription opened to raise a fund for purposes of litigation; the borough magistrates are besieged by applicants for summonses against offenders who have broken the Queen's peace, or obstructed Her Majesty's highway by laying huge anchors over the crag-path; peaceful strangers endure molestation

because they are suspected of sympathizing with the one or the other faction; and visitors of the better sort, who prefer tranquillity and cool sea-breezes to the uproar and heat of a wretched parochial feud, are debating whether they had not better move off to Yarmouth or Cromer. It is to be hoped that the good people of Alborough will speedily settle their differences without litigation. Instead of giving their money to lawyers who will laugh at them, they had better spend it in widening the crag-path, so that the foot-passengers may have a good footpath, and the horsemen and charioteers a good driving-way. No sea-side place that professes to entertain invalids should be without an esplanade, on which patients may drive and listen to the music of the waves.

Amongst the misleading contents of this unhandy book is a table which professes to indicate the different degrees of salubrity in different watering-places. This scale would fain persuade simple people that Brighton is a less healthy place for opulent visitors than Harwich, which is as nasty, stuffy, dirty a little town as can be found in the kingdom. The annual death-rate of Brighton is 1 in 47; the annual death-rate of Harwich is 1 in 62. So says the table, leaving the simple reader to infer that Harwich, standing at the mouth of two rivers which at low water exhale a noxious miasm, is more healthy than Brighton, standing on the Sussex cliffs. Surely there is no need to remind the reader that the higher death-rate of Brighton depends chiefly on the vast multitude of invalids sent to her from every part of the kingdom, and is no way to be referred to her own natural insalubrity. Again, Brighton has a large poor population in its old town, amongst whom the mortality is comparatively high, as it unfortunately always is amongst the poorer classes of our civic populations; but the mortality of the "poor quarter" of Brighton depends on causes that in no way affect rich visitors living on the cliffs. Though Harwich boasts eighteen lodging-houses, she has no population of invalids, for physicians never send sick people there while healthy Dovercourt is quite as accessible, and not more than a mile distant. When it is also borne in mind that the population of Harwich barely exceeds three thousand, and that small sea-board populations, under ordinary circumstances, enjoy great advantages with respect to health, it may be seen that 1 in 62 is a very high death-rate for a watering-place of its size. At Lytham the death-rate is 1 in 90; in the Isle of Wight, which is literally an asylum for the diseased, the mortality is 1 in 76; whereas Harwich, without a population of invalids, and containing only some three thousand persons, has a death-rate of 1 in 62. This high mortality must be referred to the natural unhealthiness of its situation. The writer of this book has done his best to help the Great Eastern Railway Company, and to the directors thereof he ought to look for fame.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for the Year 1869. (Murray.)

We do not usually notice this work: all who are concerned know that one appears every year, and that the new number is always four years in advance of the current year. But now and then comes an epoch: and 1869 is one. It finishes the second Chaldean period of the eclipses. The new, or augmented and amended Nautical Almanac commenced with 1834. The Committee of the Astronomical Society, which digested the plan, had their Report adopted in 1830. It consisted of the Council of the Society and others who were invited, forty in all. Of these ten have lived to see the end of the second cycle of eclipses: nearly thirteen, for

Sir W. R. Hamilton, Admiral Smyth, and Sir J. Lubbock are but just gone. The ten are Mr. Airy, Lord Shaftesbury (then Ashley), Mr. Babbage, Mr. De Morgan, Sir J. Herschel, Dr. Lee, Sir T. Maclear (then a medical man at Biggleswade, now Astronomer Royal at the Cape), Dr. Robinson, Sir James South, and Lord Wrottesley. Considering that such a Committee would consist mainly of men of mature age, such a remnant shows science to have respectable vitality, considering that thirty-five years have elapsed. The cycle of eclipses is this. Whenever there is an eclipse of sun or moon, of any size worth noting, there is another eclipse of nearly the same notability, more or less, in 223 lunations, which is 18 years, 10 or 11 days, and about one-third of a day: when five leap-years come in, 10 days; when four, 11 days. But if the eclipse be small, the one which ought to succeed it may go out; and occasionally one comes in. The period contains about 29 eclipses of the moon, and 41 of the sun. In a year or two we shall have to speak of the more remarkable period of 19 years, which is totally unconnected with the cycle of eclipses. As an example, we look at the eclipses for 1851 and 1869, a period containing five leap-years:—

Eclipse.	1851.	1869.
Moon	Jan. 17	Jan. 27.
Sun	Jan. 31	Feb. 10-11.
Moon	July 12	July 22-23.
Sun	July 28	Aug. 7.

The days mentioned are astronomical, beginning at noon. We now make a suggestion. 'The Nautical Almanac,' a very large octavo of figures, which costs half-a-crown, is of some use to many who are not seamen, but becomes a drug at the end of the year. If those who take interest enough would make some cuttings out of the book, and preserve them, a cycle of eighteen years would make a pretty and a useful volume. The cuttings we should make would be, the principal articles of the calendar, the symbols and abbreviations, the eclipses of the sun and moon, the phenomena which follow, and the appendices, if any, having the character of scientific memoirs. If the conductors of the almanac could manage to put all the phases of the moon together, throughout the year, it would be a convenience to some, besides those who want cuttings.

We have on our Table:—*The Iron Shipbuilders, Engineers, and Iron Merchants' Guide and Assistant, containing the Calculated Weights of upwards of 150,000 different Sizes of Iron Plates, carefully Compiled and thoroughly Revised, by Harrison Burlinson and William Henry Simpson (McCorquodale & Co.).*—New Editions of *Romola*, by George Eliot (Smith & Elder).—*Winifred's Wooing*, by Georgiana M. Craik (Smith & Elder).—*The House of Elmore: a Family History*, by the Author of 'Grandmother's Money' (Chapman & Hall).—*Winter in the South of Europe; or, Mentone, the Riviera, Corsica, Sicily, and Biarritz, as Winter Climates*, by J. Henry Bennet, M.D. (Churchill).—*San Remo as a Winter Residence*, by an Invalid (Churchill).—*Handbook to Ludlow, containing a Descriptive Account of Ludlow Church*, by Mr. Irvine, dedicated by permission to Lord Viscount Boyle.—*Historical Accounts of Ludlow Castle, from the best Authors, Rides and Rambles round Ludlow to the extent of Ten Miles, an Original Paper on the Geology of the District*, by Mr. Alfred Marston; *Names of some Hills, &c.*, to be seen from the Longmynd and Vinnals, by Mr. Alderman Marston (Virtue).—*Manual of Geology*, by Samuel Houghton (Longmans).—*The Little Things of Nature considered especially in Relation to the Divine Benevolence*, by Leo Hartley Grindon (Pitman).—*Seven Lectures on Scripture and Science*, by John Eliot Howard (Groombridge).—*Wednesday Evenings at Cavendish Chapel, Homiletic Hints*, by Joseph Parker, D.D. (Pitman).—*And the Temporary Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation*, by Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster (Longmans).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alford's Meditations in Advent, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Arabian Nights, new edit. revised by Townsend, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Artemus Ward among the Mormons, Notes by Hingston, 3/6 cl.
Berry's (18th) Extracts from Journals, &c., ed. by Lady Lewis, 4s.
Bingham's Story of Naaman the Syrian, fc. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Boy's Shilling Book of Sports, Games, &c., fc. 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Boy's (The) of Holy Writ and Bible Narratives, sq. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Brook's Come Home, Mother, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Clark's Self Knowledge and the Four Temperaments, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Clarke's Common Sea-Weeds, fc. 8vo. 2/6 cl. gilt edges.
Contributions to Natural History, by a Rural D.D., cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
De Guérin (Eugénie), Journal of, edited by Trebutien, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Edwards's Miss Forrester, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Elliott's Sermons before University, Cambridge, 1850, 52, & 54, 7/6 cl.
Faith Gartney's Girlhood, coloured illust., post 8vo. 3/6 bds.
Glen's Prison Act, 1855, 12mo. 6/6 cl.
Guide to Excursions, British Association, Birmingham, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Holl's The King's Mail, new edit. post 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Holl's The Queen's Messenger, post 8vo. 16/6 cl.
Knox's Oswald Hastings, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Mackay's Outlines of Modern Geography, fc. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
MacLaren's A Spring Holiday in Italy, sm. cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Manning's Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost, post 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Men of the Time, new edit. cr. 8vo. 15/6 half bound.
Our Favourite Nursery Rhymes, 100 illust. imp. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Parton's Trust in Trial, fc. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Quessel's First Guide to French, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Rhoda Fleming, by George Meredith, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Waller's Maude's Visit to Sandbeach, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Wood's Common Shells, fc. 8vo. 2/6 cl. gilt.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED POEMS BY T. PROCTOR.

Maldehead, Sept. 16, 1865.

SEARCHING in various directions for matters illustrative of my contemplated reprint of 'The Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions,' 1578, (my reproduction of 'The Paradise of Dainty Devices' is already far advanced in the press,) I have lighted upon a highly curious and unique collection of poems (not mentioned by any bibliographer), the authorship of Thomas Proctor, or Procter, whose initials and names are found upon the title-page and in other parts of 'The Gorgeous Gallery.' He has always been reputed the sole editor of that Miscellany; but in my late work I have offered some reasons for believing that he was materially aided by Owen Roynod, probably the father of the more celebrated Matthew Roynod. My opinion is, that Owen Roynod superintended the impression of 'The Gorgeous Gallery' as far as the end of signature K 4, where we have as a new heading, "Pretie Pamphlets by T. Procter." Whether Roynod then died, and left the completion of the work to Procter, we know not; nor is it a question into which I now wish to enter: my present business is with the unique little octavo volume by Procter now before me, which bears the following title:—

"The Triumph of Truth, manifesting the advancement of Vertue, and the overthrow of Vice. Wherin Youth is admonished to withdraw his affection from the vain seducements of Fancie. Set down with sundry Inventions for modest Recreation. Heerunto is added Cæsars Triumph, the Gretians Conquest, and the Desert of Dives. Published by T. P. Nil tam difficile quod non solertia vincat."

At the end we have the same motto, with Procter's name at length as the author. Here we find no bookseller mentioned; and as we know that in August, 1584, ('Bibliographical Account,' &c., ii. 197,) Thomas Procter was made free of the Stationers' Company, we may, perhaps, understand the words "Published by T. P." literally, and that he was, in fact, the publisher of his own poems. Where he carried on business, and where this 'Triumph of Truth,' &c. was to be purchased, we have no information. Possibly the little book was only printed for circulation among Procter's friends, which may account for the circumstance that only one copy of it is known.

The pieces of verse are exactly *in pari materia* with Procter's contributions to 'The Gorgeous Gallery': they are of a highly moral and pious strain, and merely of general application, excepting in a single instance, at the very close, where Procter speaks in his own person of some individual who had maligned him, and which he entitles, 'An Invective against Envy.' In it Procter says—

But though false Envy sought by spight
 to blemish my good name,
 Yet, tryed by truth, in tract of time
 shall utter his defame;
 And all the threatening bragging boasts,
 which witlesse he hath used,
 Without controle my tongue shall tell
 how ylle he me abuse.

It concludes with this figure—

For as the blinded slowmoe doth
 in darkness shine like golde,
 So his false words I, witlesse, thought,
 that only truth they tolde:
 But as the day light doth withdrawe
 the slowmoe's glistering hue,

So truth doth manifest to mee
his deeds and words untrue.
Wherefore until the running streames
return from whence they flowe,
The words of Envie shall not speed,
when Truth pronounceth No.

Here we have "*Finis T. Proctor*" as avowing the authorship, but he gives no clue to the name or character of his antagonist, nor does he supply a hint as to the nature of the charge made against himself. The most remarkable part of the collection exposes the misconduct of Helen, and narrates the siege of Troy (the first dozen pages or so relate merely to the crimes and follies of youth, and to the moral fitness of abandoning them); but as I shall take an early opportunity of reprinting the whole, I shall do no more on the present occasion than direct attention to the small volume. I wish it had as much poetical merit as moral excellence and extreme rarity.

With reference to the subject of my Reprints, I may here be allowed to state, that I am yet out of pocket by my reproduction of "*Totter's Miscellany*"; for this reason:—The total cost of each of the fifty copies was 25s., of which 20s. were paid to me beforehand. This sum covered the cost of Parts I. and II., at 10s. each Part, but it did not cover the cost of Part III., only 5s. more; and as regards that 5s. many recipients are still in arrear. I sent them the third portion, with a note on the fly-leaf that 5s. were due to me for it; but either they have not seen my note, or they have dismissed the trifling matter from their memories. More punctual and observant people have transmitted the 5s. either in stamps or in P.O. orders.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

THE STONE AGE.

Bath, Sept. 16, 1865.

IN the present state of the controversy upon the antiquity of man, perhaps you may think worthy of insertion the following account of a "find" I have lately had the good fortune to make in a hill near Bath, known by the name of Little Solsbury. The hill is upon the west side of the city, and the summit is of the shape peculiar to oolite elevations. The name carries us back to pre-Roman times, Solsbury being "the enclosure of Sol," or "Sul," the ancient British deity to whom the place was consecrated. The level top of the hill is surrounded by a rude wall formed of loose oolite stones, surmounted by raddled clay and another layer of oolite rubble. The whole is covered with a thick coating of mould. I have very recently, after a mere cursory examination, found the following memorials of human habitation commingled with the upper layer of oolite debris: a spear-head and arrow-head of flint, besides another arrow-head of bone,—a bone split for the sake of extracting the marrow,—fragments of other bones, one bearing the appearance of having been ground down upon one side for some hostile purpose,—several small marine shells, of a spiral shape, found associated in one place, as if having been originally used for a necklace,—together with portions of pottery, one small piece, hard baked by exposure to the sun, being especially noticeable. Probably further research will unearth many more interesting relics of the primitive British population. It is to be noted that no flint-deposits are met with in the neighbourhood of the hill in question. During the past summer I have also discovered a beautifully-shaped flint spear-head, lying in post-tertiary debris between Lyme Regis and Charmouth, in Dorsetshire; besides other relics—two flint arrow-heads and a fragment of pottery mixed with large oyster-shells—in some gravel-pits lately excavated behind the new Museum at Oxford. P.

THE STONES OF PARIS.

Paris, September, 1865.

Paris is not likely to become anything else than Paris; but it will remain so somewhat after the fashion of the Highlander's gun, which had a new stock, a new lock and a new barrel. Every week, nay, almost every day, we see one or another old landmark obliterated. The new Tribunal of Commerce swept away a large page of Eugene Sue; the great Caserne adjoining has destroyed another,

and the new Hôtel Dieu will almost complete the work. The curious, unsavoury old island of the Cité will soon be a mass of stonework of the most official, most correct and most uninteresting character.

At the top of the Chaussée d'Antin the new Church of the Trinity is approaching completion, and the rubbish around is being cleared away for the formation of a square, bright with flowers and fountains. Amongst the buildings being swept away is the Hôtel de Montfermeil, which stood at the corner of the Rue St. Lazare. It was originally built by Ledoux for the President Hocquart, was subsequently occupied by the Marquis de Montfermeil, and afterwards became the residence of Cardinal Fesch, the uncle of the first Napoleon. The hotel was considerably altered during the Restoration, but some of its principal features remained intact; amongst others, the fine entrance hall and a noble room adjoining, the walls of which were covered with fine old wood-work from floor to ceiling; this was the servants' waiting-room. An elegant circular vestibule, surmounted by a lantern, led from the waiting-chamber to the principal apartments, the most interesting of which was the Cardinal's bedroom, which remained exactly as it was arranged during the first Empire. Two slender columns surmounted with vases of flowers in place of capitals, marked the spot occupied by the cardinal's bed, and the chamber opened into a long conservatory, all gold and glass, and which looked out upon the gardens of the hotel. In some parts of the old mansion were to be seen panels painted in the *bizarre* style of the Empire, and monumental chimney-pieces, profusely decorated, while in others the finger of the Restoration was clearly apparent; the Hôtel de Montfermeil was, in fact, a little museum of decorative art, embracing nearly the whole period between the first and second Revolutions.

The stones, the very soil, and even the rats, are nearly all gone from the Marché des Innocents, and a Paxton temple, admirably adapted to the purpose, shields the *Dames de la Halle* as they preside in portly grandeur over their fish, flesh, fruits and flowers, and looks down with modern hauteur on the re-constructed fountain, in the adjoining garden, on which Jean Goujon's nymphs of the fountain still display their graceful proportions. Another market, even more of a popular institution than that which had grown up on the site of the Cemetery of the Innocents, has just been swept away. The old Temple is no more; its heavy timber arcades have given way to iron and glass, and Paxton now reigns in its place. The old Marché du Temple was composed of four squares entirely separated from each other, and dignified with the names of Palais Royal, Pavillon of Flora, l'ou Volant, a most unsavoury but characteristic appellation, and the Black Forest. The Palais Royal sold lace, ribbons, bonnets, silks and velvets; Flora dealt in mattresses, feather-beds, pillows, blankets and sheets; the flying creature of the unsavoury name, instead of reigning, as he does in domestic life, over the region here placed under Flora's protection, lorded it over saws, hammers, nails, candlesticks and every conceivable article in metal, white or yellow, red or green; while the Black Forest was devoted, not to timber, kirschwasser or cuckoo clocks, as one might fancy, but to wellingtons, bluchers, tops, side-laces, spring-sides and every kind of machine in which the poor human foot is habitually imprisoned. The poorest purse was welcome at the Temple; if the last unfortunate possessor of the imp in the bottle, who purchased it with the smallest coin in the world, value, if we remember rightly, one-sixteenth of a farthing, had visited the Temple he might have laid out his money better than he did, and have escaped Don Giovanni's fate. The proverbial price of a dress coat at the Temple was four francs, that of a pair of summer trousers or of a pair of stays about sixpence, of a pair of stockings half-a-franc; and a gentleman might enter the shop of the merchant who reigned under the sign of the Golden Apple, the Bombardier, or the Grâce de Dieu, with a dirty rag on his back and a half-franc in his hand, and march forth afterwards in all the glory of clean linen. Thirty francs, or M. W., as that sum stood

in the general trade language of the Temple, was considered the acme of luxurious expenditure; for that sum you might almost obtain a costume worn by a duchess or a Marshal of France at the last ball, under-linen included. Of course, the language of the Temple had its eccentricities; in fact, the argot of the place was Greek to the multitude; nothing went by the name under which it was known elsewhere; ten francs were a *pietole*, six francs a *croix*, three a *half-croix*, one franc was simply a *point*, and a sou a *ron*; a bonnet was a *décoré-moi-ça*, a hat a *niolle*; one who went there to sell his clothes was said to *bibeler ses frusques*; and he who came there, on the contrary, to purchase apparel was said to *renfrusquiner*, or rub off his rust; a coat was called *pelure*, peeling or skin, trousers *montant*, and a shirt a *slug*, that is, without ashell. The old-clothesmen were *chicneux*; dealers who did not confine their commerce to any speciality, but dealt alike in shirts, bedsteads or old iron, were denominated *cambroursiers*, and regular patrons and patronesses were *beuces* and *beuceresses*. Much of the character of the Temple had been modified of late years: to know what it really was in times past consult Eugene Sue and others; but it retained to the last enough to make it one of the most extraordinary frippery markets in the world. The new place cannot be the same; the times are changed, and the Temple will change with them.

Not only are these old places of Paris disappearing, but the very sites which they occupied are, being utterly obliterated, a new boulevard or a new *parc* passes over them like a plough, and in many cases annihilates every vestige of the whereabouts. The Minister of Public Instruction, has just announced a prize of 1,500 francs to be awarded in 1866 to the society which shall produce the best work on French archaeology; we would suggest that Paris should not be forgotten, and that somebody should be intrusted with the work of erecting stones or other landmarks to guide antiquaries and archaeologists amid the darkness of coming generations. G. W. Y.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will hold its ninth annual meeting in Sheffield, from Wednesday the 4th, to Wednesday the 11th of October. The President is Lord Brougham, and the Vice-Presidents are Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Houghton, J. A. Roebuck, G. Hafield, Viscount Milton, H. F. Beaumont, T. Jessop, Mayor, John Brown, Master Cutler. The Presidents of Sections (Departments the Social Science people call them) are:—Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law, Sir R. J. Phillimore, Her Majesty's Advocate-General; Education, the Dean of Chichester; Health, Edwin Lankester, Esq., M.D., Coroner for Middlesex.

At Christmas Messrs. Moxon will publish Mr. F. G. Stephens's biography of William Hunt, water-colour painter; the work is to be illustrated by chromo-lithography and wood-engraving.

'Emma, Queen of the Sandwich Islands,' a young widow lately, now the guest of Lady Franklin, at Gore Lodge, is the title of an album-portrait taken from the life by Mr. Watkin. The likeness is very good; and the face being gentle and engaging, the picture is an ornament to an album, even apart from the lady's rank, and the associations connected with her visit. Queen Emma is a quadroon; her grandfather, Mr. Young, having been an Englishman. She is commonly described as the daughter of Dr. Rooke; but she is really his niece, though she was his adopted child. Her object in coming to England is to beg assistance in erecting a new church at Honolulu, and for this pious purpose portraits of the Queen are sold.

Prof. Stevally writes:—

"Belfast, Sept. 20, 1865.

"On looking to-day over the sectional proceedings in the printed volume of Reports of the British Association at the Bath meeting (page 20 of Sectional Abstracts), I find an error of some consequence in my notice of 'A Mode of Determining the Velocity of Sound,' and as, upon referring to your

report of the same abstract (*Athen.* No. 1927, for Saturday, October the 1st, 1864, p. 433). I find the same error, I take for granted it must have occurred in my own manuscript, which I wrote off very hastily to the Secretary of Section A, not having been able myself to attend the Bath meeting. The error occurs in the eighteenth line of the abstract as printed in the volume of Reports, and in the thirtieth and thirty-first lines of your report. I should have written, "4th. The time (not the sound but) the electric current takes to travel the 100 (or 1,000 times, as the case may be) the measured distance." Yours, &c.,

"JOHN STEVELLY."

M. Gustave Doré has drawn two plates illustrating the late terrible accident to English mountaineers on Mont Cervin; one represents the triumphant completion of the first part of the task, the travellers arriving at the before untrodden summit of the mountain, and the second the catastrophe. M. Doré has availed himself of all the dramatic power which he possesses to exhibit the immensity of nature and the corporeal littleness of the beings who undertook so bold and so dangerous a task.

The first part of a history of the borough, castle and barony of Alnwick, by Mr. Tate, has just appeared in that interesting border town. Forty years ago the then Duchess of Northumberland wrote and ably illustrated a very clever history of the Castle of Alnwick, gaining thereby an honourable place among noble authors. The theme is an admirable one in competent hands. The park adjoining the castle is remarkable for possessing the ruins of two abbeys, Alnwick Abbey and that of Hulme. The latter was the first abbey of Carmelite friars in these kingdoms.

The chimneys in Leighton Buzzard Church have been restored; this is a good thing done, one which I should like to see imitated in many parts of London. All who have enjoyed the sound of the carillons in the Low Countries regret that English chimneys are so scarce as they are, and that their places are taken by the uproarious clangour of the so-called "bell-ringing," which shocks the nerves and is rarely musical.

"We have met with 'Marshall's Naval Biography' (301), in which sixty pages are devoted to the services of the late Admiral Smyth. His father, J. B. Smyth, was an American loyalist of New Jersey, and lost a large landed estate by the side he took. In spite of the difference of spelling, he is said to be a descendant of the famous Captain John Smith, the preserver and early historian of the colony of Virginia, and the hero of many romantic adventures. Admiral Smyth began life in the merchant service, then got into an E.I.C. cruiser, and was turned over, as it were, to the King's service, which was the great object of his ambition, when that cruiser was sold to the Crown. At the siege of Cadiz by the French, he was, as we have said, in command of a gunboat. This was one of a little fleet, commanded by a squad of lieutenants, "whose universally admired conduct gave them the name of *fire-cats*." The "Mors-aux-Gloria," Lieut. Smyth's boat, attracted the particular attention of the enemy from the death's head and crossbones with which her bows were decorated. The fleet succeeded in protecting Cadiz until Wellington's successes obliged the French to content themselves with a blockade. When Mohammed Ali saw that Capt. Smyth had managed to get his large theodolite up to the top of Pompey's Pillar, he exclaimed "Look! do you wonder that these Christians beat us?" The Pasha offered Cleopatra's Needle as a present to George IV.; and Capt. Smyth made every exertion to induce the Government to allow him to bring it home; but the Admiralty was either sluggish or afraid of failure. Capt. Smyth was not; and his plain and forcible reason was that we have better naval means than the Romans, who contrived to move larger masses to Rome. We ought to have said, in speaking of the great Mediterranean survey, that part of the Archipelago and Asia Minor was done by Capt. Beaufort, and part of the Archipelago, Levant, and the Black Sea, was done by Capt. Gaultier du Parc, of the French navy, whose

work was found so good that Capt. Smyth felt it unnecessary to go over it again. Among them, the whole coast was determined, from the Gut of Gibraltar to the Sea of Azof. In his official report, Capt. Smyth says, "Though I have been obliged to hang on the lee shores and coasts little known to, and therefore avoided by, other navigators, this service has been effected, not only without the ship having touched the ground, but without the loss of a spar, a sail, a cable, or an anchor."

We understand that Mr. Frith's picture of 'The Derby Day,' lately on view in Australia, in conformity with an understanding between the late Mr. Bell and Mr. Gambart, is now on its way home. On its arrival in London, the picture will be made over to the Trustees of the National Gallery.

Mr. Stephen Ayling has made sun-copies of five hundred drawings by the late A. W. Pugin; notes of travel and observation in Italy, Switzerland, Flanders, Germany, and France, with a few English sketches at Salisbury. Another day we shall give a full account of this delightful volume; but we ought to announce at once the appearance of these precious records, by an earnest mind and delicate hand.

M. Duruy has proposed to the Imperial Government the publication of a history or review of the progress made in France during the last fifteen or twenty years in all matters connected with art, science and literature, and the proposal will shortly be laid before the Council of State. M. Duruy suggests that the Government should undertake the execution of the work, with the aid of a commission composed of men eminent in the various branches of literature, science and art. Such a work would undoubtedly be highly acceptable; but unfortunately commissions of this kind move so slowly, and usually amass such an unwieldy amount of material, that its digestion and publication, within a moderate space of time, is almost beyond hope, even with all the administrative ability which exists in France. The series of Reports on the Great Exhibition of 1851, of which M. Dupin is the editor, is not yet complete. It is almost needless to add that contemporary histories, like the work now proposed by M. Duruy, lose nearly all their practical value by delay; the information becomes old, the opportunity of profiting by it is lost, and the work falls into the heavy class of memoirs to serve in the writing of future histories.

Two new memorial statues have just been inaugurated in France; one at Villers-Bocage, to Ricord Lenoir, the improver of spinning-engines; another at Etage, in the Pyrenees, to François Arago, the astronomer.

As comment on the published histories of mistake and imposture which it has been our duty to examine, it may be told that M. Nadar's Giant balloon, which the other day ascended from Amsterdam, took no further flight than a demure little journey to Haarlem, and this with only a freight of four passengers!—The Davenport Brothers, after endeavouring to set themselves forth in Paris as spiritualists too select and solemn to be judged by guests willing to pay less than thirty francs for a ticket of admission (!), have made, we are happy to record, an ignominious failure. Which is the capital next to be favoured by the presence of their show-box, their biographers, and their ghostly counsellor, the illiterate "John of the Funnel"? The native land of the Davenports, which they have quitted to come to us, "for our goods," (to quote the excuse used by Madame Walmoden, of chaste memory, when she and another titled German courtesan were rabbled by a London mob,) seems, at last, waking up to some sense of the stupid infamy of these so-called spiritualists, since the courts of Buffalo have passed a law which places such pretenders on the proper level of jugglers and impostors; and have compelled, it is added, one Mr. Colchester, who was "a lion" for a while in certain great houses here, to apply for a licence to perform his tricks.

Meanwhile the Italians are beginning to ask why Raphael should be without his statue in Italy,

and taking preliminary measures to supply the want at his birthplace, Urbino.

The celebrated Marcian aqueduct at Rome, which was erected by Q. Marcius Rex, the Praetor, 145 B.C., is about to be restored. It brought the waters from copious springs, thirty-seven miles from Rome, and its arches still form one of the grandest features in the Campagna. When restored the highest houses in Rome will be easily supplied with delicious water, for the springs are far more copious than the source of the celebrated Trevi fountain.

The Academy of Arts at Berlin has received the present of a highly-interesting document for the history of German social life of the last century, by the descendants of its former director, Daniel Chodowiecki, born in 1726, died 1801. It consists of a collection of sketches, in pen and Indian ink, found among the papers of this original artist, by whose hand they were drawn on a journey from Berlin to Dantzic, in the summer of 1773. A journey of sixty-six German miles was no joke ninety years ago, and Chodowiecki set out upon it in a grand, chivalrous style, on horseback, with a shining sword to boot. The object of this great expedition was a visit to his old mother and two sisters, who still lived in his Baltic home. The most important events and adventures of this journey were marked down conscientiously day after day, with pencil and pen,—an artistic diary, which amounted, before he reached the goal of his journey, to one hundred leaves; and drawings with explanatory notes in writing, originally intended only as a pleasure and remembrance for his family, by whom it was jealously guarded as the family treasure. It is now accessible to every one in the library of the Academy. This collection of drawings forms quite a novel, rich in adventurous, pleasant, and idyllic episodes, and representing the narrow, frugal, private life of the last century with the photographic truth for which Chodowiecki was famous. Landscape and architecture were not his forte; but his women in hoops and high coiffures, his dandies in pigtail and three-cornered hats, little girls and boys with the comical grave deportment of dignity with which the costume of the time invested them, peasants, soldiers, ladies' maids, in the most various situations and attitudes, and of the most individual character,—in these he excelled, and was quite unsurpassed in the simple faithfulness and genuineness, in the natural grace and loveliness, of his figures. No change of form, ever so slight, no development of social life in the course of years escaped his watchful eye; therefore his innumerable engravings and etchings are documents for the history of life and manners of that time, which is reflected as in a faithful mirror by those small, characteristic, and graceful sketches.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of J. Lewis, R.A.—Hook, R.A.—Phillips, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Robertson, R.A.—Poole, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Cope, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Leighton, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Ansdell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—F. Nasmith—Linnell, sen.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Gallat—Frère—Duvoyet—Auguste Bonheur—Marks—Pettie—F. Hardy, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—The Marvellous Birds, Mdlle. Emilie Van der Mensch, from Paris, every Morning and Evening, at 3.30 and 7.30.—Wonderful Proteus, and Professor Pepper, with Burton's Mecca and Medina, at 2.30 and 7.30.—Musical Entertainment, at 4 and 8.—King's Lectures.—Railway Models, and other Entertainments.—Admission, One Shilling. Open 12 to 6, and 7 to 10.

SCIENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE. FRIDAY.

'Report of the Lunar Committee,' by Mr. J. GLAISHER.—At the numerous meetings during the past year, the Committee had taken into consideration the preparation of forms for registering lunar objects, with a view to their use in the construction of a map, and four forms have been printed with the view not only of their being used by Mr. Birt, but by other gentlemen possessed of telescopes disposed to aid in the work. No. 1. is intended to receive the records of observations of all kinds;

No. 2. divides the moon's surface into squares, giving to each space its own proper symbol; in No. 3. the entries will form the pages both of catalogue and map. There are twenty-one columns in it, with space also for notes; and a large amount of numerical and other data will be collected in it, relating to the position, extent, heights, depths, brightness, &c., with references to existing authorities. No. 4. is a very necessary one; it is for the ready and easy calculation of the relative distances of objects of second order located near well-defined primary points on the moon's surface. The scale proposed for the map was four times that of the well-known one by Beer and Mädler, or seventy-five inches in diameter.

'On the Progress of the Map of the Moon,' by Mr. BIRT.—The arrangement of the map is such that even the most minute objects might be efficiently designated. The author described three portions of the moon's surface that had been especially subjects of observation during the past year. The plain of Dionysius, on which several mountains and craters occur, he considered had resulted from a crack which is now marked by the great rille of Ariadeus. The surface south of this rille was at a lower level than that to the north of it, and the depth of the rille was plainly perceptible by the shadow within it. The Rev. T. W. Webb had drawn the attention of the Committee to a remarkable valley in the northern part of the moon, which Schröter, the old Hanoverian astronomer, had observed, drawn, and named J. J. Cassini. This Mr. Webb had identified in January, 1865. Mr. Birt has since examined this part of the moon, compared it directly with Schröter's drawing, and ascertained that Beer and Mädler saw and drew it, although they say that Schröter's drawing is irreconcilable with the surface of the moon only upon the admission of enormous changes during the thirty years previous to their epoch.

'Description of the Magnetic Storm of the beginning of August, 1865, as recorded by the Self-recording Magnetographs at the Kew and Lisbon Observatories,' by Messrs. J. B. CAPELLO and B. STEWART.—The great magnetic storm which broke out about the beginning of August last will be remembered as occurring at the time when anxiety began to be felt respecting the fate of the Atlantic cable. The following are the general characteristics of that storm, and apply both to Kew and Lisbon, since these two places were similarly affected by the storm. It first commenced about forty minutes past five (G. M. T.) in the afternoon of the 2nd of August; but it broke out with great violence, and with those rapid motions which form the mark of a large disturbance, about five o'clock in the morning of the 3rd of August, and this outbreak lasted until midnight of that day or early morning of the 4th of August. The disturbance then ceased for about twenty-four hours, recommencing a little before midnight of the 4th of August, and lasting till about four o'clock in the afternoon of the next day. There remained, however, traces of the disturbance for a considerable time after this date. There were thus two great outbreaks forming this storm. The first commencing on the 2nd of August at 5:40 P.M., or more notably on the 3rd of August, at 5 A.M., and lasting till early morning of the 4th of August; the second, about 11 P.M. of the 4th of August, lasting till 4 P.M. of the 5th of August. With regard to the first of these two outbreaks, from about 5 A.M. until 11 A.M. on the 3rd of August, the horizontal and vertical components of the magnetic force were both considerably decreased by it, while in the afternoon of the same day they were both, but especially the vertical force component, considerably increased. The westerly declination, on the other hand, was, on an average, increased during the greater part of this outbreak, although towards the end it was probably diminished. Broadly viewed, this disturbance may be said to have begun with a tendency to diminish both components of the force and to increase the westerly declination, and to have ended with a tendency to increase both components, but especially the vertical force. On the whole, the effect of the disturbance was, probably, to diminish both components of the force, and to increase the declination. With regard to

the second of the two outbreaks which together constituted this storm, it began by diminishing both components of the force, if we except a comparatively small increase of horizontal force at the very commencement, and ended by slightly increasing both components at Kew. With respect to the westerly declination, this element was at first somewhat diminished, but it was ultimately increased by this disturbance. Broadly viewed, the characteristics of this second outbreak were similar to those of the first, exhibiting a tendency to diminish both components of force, and slightly to increase the declination. In comparing the storm with the greater one of August–September, 1859, as registered at Kew, we find the following points of resemblance.—1. Both storms consisted of two separate outbreaks, and both the outbreaks of both the storms began during the hours of night or early morning. Thus we have:—

Storm of Aug.–Sept. 1859.
1st Outbreak, 28 Aug. 10½ P.M.
2nd do. 2 Sept. 5 A.M.

Storm of August, 1865.
1st Outbreak, 3 Aug. 5 A.M.
2nd do. 4 Aug. 11 P.M.

—2. Both outbreaks of both storms tended at first to diminish both components of the force, and to increase the westerly declination, but changed in the afternoon of next day into forces tending rather to increase both components. This is a very good instance of the influence (proved to exist by Gen. Sabine) of the hour of the day upon the character of the disturbance. Thus we see that in all these cases we have, in the early morning hours, a diminution of both components of the force, while in the afternoon hours we have an increase of those components. 3. Both outbreaks of both storms tended, on the whole, to diminish both components of the force, and to increase the westerly declination,—a somewhat uncommon type of disturbance. 4. Both these storms were accompanied by phenomena on the surface of the sun which are worthy of notice. At the time of the occurrence of the great disturbance of August–September, 1859, a very large spot might have been opened on the disc of our luminary, and several of a size somewhat smaller. Considerable changes were taking place in the appearance of these spots, and, moreover, a luminous body was observed, by Carrington and Hodgson independently, to move across the large spot at the very moment when the magnetic disturbance broke out at Kew. On the 29th of July, 1865, there was no spot or almost none on the sun's disc; but on the 3rd of August there was a very considerable spot on the right limb, nearly going off. The only pictures obtained at Kew were on these days, and it is clear from these that this spot must have rapidly formed between July 29 and August 3, on the right half of the solar disc. It would, of course, be premature to conclude that certain changes going on in the sun cause, or even invariably accompany, terrestrial magnetic storms; but there can be no impropriety in stating facts which may possibly serve to establish some future generalization.

'The Refractive Equivalent of Carbon,' by Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE.—The refractive index of a substance, minus unity, divided by the specific gravity, is termed its specific refractive energy; and this multiplied by the chemical equivalent has been termed, by Landolt, its refractive equivalent. The present communication was intended to show that carbon, whether as the pure element, or as a part of solid, liquid, or gaseous compounds, has the same refractive equivalent, viz. 5.0, or a little more. Diamond gives 5.0; carbonic acid, 5.03; bisulphide of carbon, 5.3; chloride of carbon, 5.15; cyanogen, about 5.2; many hydrocarbons, 5.0; sugar, about 4.8; while Landolt, from the refractive equivalents of compounds differing by one equivalent of carbon, determined the number 5.0. In some highly-dispersive substances, a higher number was arrived at by calculation.

The Rev. T. P. DALE, Dr. Gladstone's collaborator in this research, stated that the number of instances agreeing was so great that there could be no doubt they had arrived at something like a law. The inquiry was first undertaken with reference to dispersion rather than refraction, but as yet no definite conclusion was possible in regard to that property.

'Report on the Theory of Numbers,' by Prof.

H. SMITH.—The subjects included in this part are, the remainder of the theory of binary quadratic forms, comprising, in particular, the applications of elliptic functions to these forms, the theory of quadratic forms containing three, or more than three, indeterminates; and, lastly, the theory of binary cubic forms.

'On the Application of D'Alembert's Principle to the Rotation of a Rigid Mass,' by Dr. STEVELLY.—The author, for the information of the non-mathematical portion of the Section, explained how any body when in motion must be moving either with a motion of translation or a motion of rotation, or a combination of two motions, each of one of these kinds. He explained how each of these can be produced by the application of force, and how either of these can be removed from a moving mass, while the other is left unchanged. He then explained what is called the spontaneous axis, and the stable, unstable, neutral, and permanent axes. He then explained that the present method of applying D'Alembert's principle to the investigation of the spontaneous axis assumed by a free, rigid mass, under the action of force, in all the works he was acquainted with, led to what he showed to be a false conclusion, viz., that that axis must be a principal axis of the rigid mass. He showed how the error arose from neglect in applying the principle of D'Alembert to take into account not only that part of the motion of each elementary part of the body which related to the magnitude of its motion, but also that part which relates to its direction, and from which its centrifugal endeavour at each instant arises. But if the force impressed tend to produce rotary motion round an unstable spontaneous axis, how can the present mode of applying D'Alembert's principle lead to a true conclusion, when it proceeds on the method of bringing the body to such a state that the equations of equilibrium (that is, of no after-change) shall give the direction courses of the axis?

'On the Extension of Taylor's Theorem by the Method of Derivations,' by Prof. PRICE.

'On Quadric Transformation,' by Prof. T. A. HIRST.—The object of the paper was to establish new properties of two figures in one and the same plane, so related to one another, that to a point in the one figure corresponds but one point in the other, and *vice versa*; whilst to a right line in the one figure corresponds a conic section in the other. Among these properties were several which exhibit a remarkable connexion between quadric correspondence and the theory of numbers, a connexion to which the author's attention was first directed by Prof. H. Smith, of Oxford.

'On the Theory of Differential Resolvents,' by the Rev. R. HARLEY.—The theory of differential resolvents owes its origin to the discovery that, from any algebraic equation of the degree n , whereof the coefficients are functions of a variable, there may be derived a linear differential equation of the order $n-1$, which will be satisfied by any one of the roots of the given algebraic equation. These differential equations are now known by the name "differential resolvents." Mr. Harley explained how they are formed, and pointed out their connexion with the theory of algebraic equations. Some of his recent results were exhibited.

'On the Calculation of the Potential of the Figure of the Earth,' by Mr. W. H. L. RUSSELL.—The object of this paper was to simplify and render symmetrical certain portions of Prof. O'Brien's investigations on the figure of the earth. In that paper the reduction of the expression for the potential to a convenient form is effected by the introduction of a discontinuous quantity; the author of the present paper has found that the required form is obtained much more shortly by dividing the original definite integral into two parts, and then expanding separately.

'On a Method of discovering Remainders in Arithmetical Division,' by Dr. C. M. INGLEBY.

'On Dual Arithmetic,' by Mr. O. BYRNE.—The author explained his new art of dual arithmetic, which he has applied, in connexion with the calculus of form, to investigate the relations and properties of angular magnitudes and functions, plane and spherical trigonometry, &c.

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SATURDAY.

'On the Laws of the Conduction of Heat in Bars,' by Principal FORBES.

'On the Change of Form and Colour which the Stratified Discharge assumes when a Varied Resistance is introduced in the Circuit of an Extended Series of the Voltaic Battery,' by Mr. J. P. GASSIOT.—Some months since, the author commenced the construction of a voltaic battery, consisting of 4,000 insulated glass cells, into each of which, in lieu of sulphate of copper, as used by the late Prof. Daniell, about a table spoonful of sulphate of mercury is introduced; the elements carbon and amalgamated zinc plates are then inserted, and the cells filled with rain-water. In this form of battery the zinc plates remain apparently free from all local action, and are consequently not oxidized or acted upon, except when the circuit is completed. When the battery is in action, sulphate of zinc is obtained in solution, and the mercury that is set free assists in the amalgamation of the zinc plates; the water being so slightly acidulated, and the resistance in the carbon plates so much greater than if this element of the battery had been a metal, the amount of chemical action, and that of the electrical force, is proportionately less than that of the nitric acid battery, but the discharge is constant and regular in a most remarkable degree. For his researches upon these electric stratified discharges the author has now more than four hundred vacuum-tubes, some exhausted by himself, and others by Gieseler, of Bonn. In one of the latter he obtained certain phenomena which it was the more immediate object of this communication to describe. The appearances in the tube, with discharges from 1,200 and 4,000 series of the battery taking place, when a resistance of a varied length of a column of distilled water is introduced into the circuit, were illustrated by diagrams. The water is contained in a tube half an inch in diameter, and three feet long; two wires are introduced into it, one being connected with one terminal of the battery, and the other with the vacuum-tube, while by raising or lowering either of the wires the length of the column of water remaining in the current is increased or diminished, and in this way the amount of resistance can be altered with great facility. When one wire is inserted in the water, and the other touches the moistened surface of the glass, but is not in actual contact with the water, a luminous discharge will be observed, filling the entire tube, without any sign or appearance of stratification. On depressing the wire, and thus bringing it into contact with the surface of the water, small crescent-shaped discs of red light are observed to be rapidly produced in quick succession from the positive pole; on shortening the resistance by further depression of the wire, the discs commence receding, one by one disappearing at the positive terminal, until nineteen remain; these are, however, much increased in brilliancy and definition. From this condition of the discharge a remarkable change takes place on further depressing the wire, and reducing the resistance; the two discs nearest the negative terminal then join together, assuming the form of a double-convex lens, the side facing the negative being of a slight blue tinge, that towards the positive of a reddish fawn colour, and the centre a brilliant red colour. At the instant this change of form and colour takes place in the two discs, another crescent-shaped disc simultaneously appears at the positive terminal, and as the depression of the wire in the water is continued, each of the two discs nearest the negative terminal will successively join, and assume the double-convex form described; at every such change another crescent-shaped disc simultaneously appearing. When the circuit is completed without any resistance of water being introduced in the current, all the nineteen strizæ assume the double-convex form, the blue being far more intense or vivid, particularly in those nearest the negative; the red line in the centre continuing in all. In this state of the discharge the tube was placed between the poles of a very powerful electro-magnet, and immediately the discs separate, precisely as if a resistance had been introduced, but being deflected to the upper or lower part of the tube, according to the direc-

tion of the magnetic power. On the sides of the tube, where four or five of the discs nearest the negative impinge, there remains a black deposit similar to that deposited from the negative metallic wires by an induction coil. Until the author can obtain another tube which will exhibit the same results, he does not like to risk its destruction, and is thus prevented from continuing the experiment to the extent he desires; but if it is found that a deposit can be obtained at defined portions of the stratified discharge, it may probably assist in explaining phenomena which have hitherto baffled the exertions of every electrician.

'On Spectacles for Divers and the Vision of Amphibious Animals,' by Mr. F. GALTON.—Bathers who have surmounted the very natural repugnance felt by beginners to open their eyes when they dive find when they look about them under water that nothing is to be seen with distinctness. They perceive little more than a haze of diffused light, for their eyes are thoroughly out of focus in a water-medium. When a man under water holds his hands eight inches from his face, so great is the confusion of outline, that he cannot discover the spaces between his fingers even when he has separated them as widely as possible. The appearance is a formless blur of white. Now what is the precise cause of this indistinctness of vision? By what optical arrangement can it be overcome? And how do amphibious animals accommodate their sight to the requirements both of air and of water? Suppose a tube, with a flat bottom of glass, filled with water; when the surface is perfectly still and we look down the tube we see objects lying in the water and others in the air below the glass bottom with perfect distinctness, although they may be seemingly lifted out of position by the effects of refraction, but their outlines remain sharp. If we bend the head down to the tube, the instant the eye touches the water all distinctness of vision vanishes absolutely. The convex surface of the eye-ball has indented the plane surface of the water and thereby turned the tube into a concavo-plane water-lens. The convexity of the eye-ball is very great; according to physiologists the radius of its curvature is only 0.31 of an inch; the dispersive power of the concave lens which it stamps on the surface of the water must be proportionately large, and if it be desired to counteract its influence a convex lens must be used of such high power that when immersed in water its effect shall be equal and opposite to that of the concave water-lens. A simple calculation shows the description of lens required. A double-convex lens of flint glass, each of whose surfaces has a radius of 0.48, will be a convenient equivalent. It will require to be supplemented by another of moderate power, concave or convex, as the case may be, according to the convexity of each individual eye and the refractive power of different kinds of flint glass. Furnished with spectacles containing lenses of this description, we might expect that the vision of a diver would be rendered as clear under water as in air, that its range would be limited only by the turbidity of the water, and that it would not be affected by indistinctness due to disordered focus. The author had found, however, that the eye, when looking through a lens of this description under water, has not much power of accommodating itself to different distances; and with one the author had constructed the limit of distinct vision was restricted to a range of about eight feet. The attempt, however, was only provisional. It must be distinctly understood that men in diving machines or helmets do not require such lenses, their eye-balls being separated from the water by the apparatus in which they are cooped up. All that is needed by such persons is to have ordinary windows of stout plate-glass through which they can look out into the medium which surrounds them. The author's contrivance refers to the wants of divers in pearl and sponge fisheries, to sailors who have occasion to examine the bottoms of their ships, to persons who have dropped something in the water which they wish to recover, and to bathers generally. To those who can swim the author promises a material addition to their enjoyment in the possession of these spectacles. It is no slight pleasure to live the life of

a merman, keeping below water for a minute at a time and seeing everything in one's immediate neighbourhood as clearly as could be seen by leaning over the gunwale of a boat on a still day when the glare from the water was perfectly shaded. There are many amphibious animals that see as well under water as in air. Amongst these are seals, otters, hippopotami, water-rats, and diving birds of many descriptions.

'On some New Arrangement of the Poles of Magnets,' by Capt. SELWYN.—It is well known that in ordinary steel bars which have been magnetized two poles, which may be called the main poles, are constantly found at the ends of the bar, of which one is always called the north, the other the south pole. It has been frequently remarked, however, that this, scientifically speaking, is a misnomer, as it is evident that the north pole of a magnet cannot be attracted but will be repelled by the north pole of the world, and, *vice versa*, the south end of a magnet will be attracted and not repelled by the north pole. Another phenomenon connected with magnets is also well understood, namely, that there may be a succession of north and south poles in a bar magnet, and it has recently been demonstrated in the course of experiments for producing magnetic adhesion of the driving wheels of locomotives to the rail that it is possible to induce intense temporary magnetism in that point of an iron wheel which for the moment during its revolution occupies the centre of a coil of insulated copper wire through which a current of electricity is passing, and solely at the point where the wheel touches the rail. But the author believed that it had not been hitherto understood that the distribution of the poles in magnets is entirely arbitrary, that is, that it may be varied at the will of the operator, or that the two ends of a bar-magnet might have similar polarity. By a certain manipulation magnets may be made of which both ends possess north polarity or south polarity at will; and under these circumstances the place of both the south or both the north poles will be found in close juxtaposition in the centre of the bar, producing therefore a needle which has as much tendency, if not more, to point east and west as north and south. The process by which these effects are produced is to take out the temper of the bar, at any point where it is desired the two poles shall be in proximity, by a rod of heated metal or by the blow-pipe. This operation, while seemingly leaving the bar intact, has separated the two magnets, though the ends will still be respectively north and south poles. If now the north pole of a strong magnet be used and drawn from the centre of the bar towards the north end of the prepared needle, the polarity of that half will be reversed without affecting the other end, and by a series of careful touches, both ends will become equally balanced south poles, as in a specimen exhibited to the Meeting. If the bar has been softened in more than one place, a series of magnets may be produced in the same piece of steel with similar or dissimilar poles in juxtaposition. Astatic needles have been constructed opposing the force of a pair of needles, for galvanometric purposes; here we may evidently obtain the same results with a single one. The deviation of the compasses of iron ships may also be influenced by this fact. The author then referred to a form of pocket galvanometer for giving approximately accurate measurement of the force of a current derived from a battery, through a coil of insulated wire deflecting a magnetic needle placed within it. The needle is deflected by a force varying as the square of the distance between the coil and the magnet; as this distance, however, is increased by the deflection until an angle of 90° is attained, it follows that the force is constantly diminishing, and that in a half circle, divided as usual into degrees, an angle, for example, of 10°, does not represent half the force required to deflect the needle 20°, nor that again half the required force to deflect it to 40°; but a different form of scale is required, having divisions decreasing with the decreasing force of the current. Even this as is used by M. Gauguain pre-supposes an unattainable condition, namely, that the needle is a point having no appreciable length. Although M. Gauguain's galvanometer

is sufficiently accurate for ordinary electrical work, its want of portability is a serious defect. Now as the magnet itself acts on the same law of the squares of the distance, it is evident that a fixed magnet, parallel to the coil, would lose its attractive effect on the pivoted needle in the same proportion as the current loses its repulsive effect by reason of the increasing distance and angle of deflection. The author suggests, therefore, that the addition of a fixed magnet to the back of a pocket galvanometer would meet the difficulties hitherto experienced as to measurement, while giving some collateral advantages, as that we might thus obtain a sensitive horizontal instrument without being obliged to place it in the magnetic meridian to obtain the zero; or by approaching or withdrawing the compensating magnet we may make it proportionately sensitive, while the same instrument may be either horizontal or vertical, and will not be affected by the oscillations of a ship.

'On the Heat attained by the Moon under Solar Radiation,' by Mr. J. P. HARRISON.—No systematic inquiry into the amount of heat attained by the moon during her exposure to the sun's rays having been hitherto undertaken, the author drew attention to the subject, not only on account of its intrinsic importance but also as bearing on the question of the dispersion of cloud and vapour which is thought, on the high authority of Sir John Herschel, to be due to the dark heat emanating from the surface of our satellite. It is generally admitted that no heat reaches the most delicate thermometers at the ordinary level of observation; but the fact of a small modicum of heat having been detected by Prof. Smyth, at Tenerife, justifies the assumption that the moon's radiant heat is expended in dispelling light clouds and vapour before it reaches the earth's surface. The fact of there being more clear sky in the second half of the lunation is supported by the testimony of eminent physicists, especially by M. Poey, of the Havannah Observatory, who has found by observation that the lunar halos reached a maximum shortly after the first quarter, but were entirely wanting at full moon. The solar radiation poured upon the moon for so many hours without intermission, in regular succession, but not for an equal period, so far as the parts exposed to our view are concerned, Sir John Herschel describes as "unmitigated and burning sunshine, fiercer than an equatorial noon"; and he adds, that this would probably raise the temperature of the moon far beyond 212° F. This estimate refers to the heat of the moon's hemisphere at the period of opposition. But, on the assumption that the moon's crust is constituted geologically like the earth, different parts of her surface would not attain the same degree of heat. An inspection of any good map of the moon, or one of Mr. De La Rue's photographs, will show that nearly two-thirds of the hemisphere turned towards us is honeycombed with gigantic craters, and covered with the debris of most stupendous volcanic eruptions, the region in which Tycho is situated forming a principal part of the whole extent, and being conspicuous to the naked eye from its superior brightness. That region should, therefore, absorb less heat, in proportion to its reflecting properties. On the other hand, the greater portion of the dark surface of the moon lying to the west of Tycho and forming a succession of plains once considered to be seas, would absorb and radiate heat in the inverse ratio to their non-reflecting surfaces. Another dark region of less extent lies to the northeast of Tycho. The above facts must be borne in mind in considering the question of the heat attained by the moon at the periods of opposition and quadrature. The whole surface of the moon being exposed in turn for about thirteen to rather more than sixteen days to the solar rays, in speaking of the heat which our satellite attains it must not be considered that equal surfaces illuminated —e.g. at the first and third quarters—are equally heated because so illuminated, or without reference to the duration of the sun's radiation upon them. On the contrary, at the day of first quarter, the region of the moon which has received the rays of the sun for a mean period of nearly three and three-quarter days, after being subjected to the most intense cold during

the moon's long night, has been gradually warming up to the time it completes its first quarter; the region opposite the earth having received the heat of the sun's rays for only about four-and-twenty hours—a period manifestly insufficient for any surplus heat to have been absorbed even if the region had been favourable for storing radiant heat. At the period of last quarter, on the other hand, the surface illuminated will have been heated twice as long as at the first quarter—namely, for a mean duration of seven and a half days; and not only so, but at the time when the moon completes her third or last quarter, a similar surface to that at first quarter will have received the heat of the sun's rays for 360 in place of 24 hours, with this additional peculiarity, that the surface generally will be a good absorber of heat. The heat of the moon at the last quarter might, on like grounds, be shown to be greater, or certainly not less, than at the full. It will be sufficient, however, to point out that at the period of maximum heat that portion of the moon's fully illuminated hemisphere opposite to us, and which radiates heat directly towards the earth, is not heated so intensely at the full as at the last quarter, or for a day or so after that phase. The ratio in favour of the latter portion being nearly two to one; whilst the ratio in favour of the last quarter, compared with a corresponding region in the first quarter, is rather more than fifteen to one, the measure being the duration of solar radiation without reference to the surfaces on which it falls. Doubtless the absence of an atmosphere must cause the moon's surface to radiate heat more rapidly than is the case with the earth; still it is impossible to believe but that a considerable quantity of the heat received from the sun is absorbed at any rate by the dark plains or "seas" of the moon, more especially as the solar heat is unmitigated and constant for so many of our days, without the intermission of night.

Mr. HARRISON exhibited a curve of mean temperature at Greenwich for fifty years, confirming a former one published in the British Association Report for 1859, and showing how exactly the period of the greatest heat of the lunar surface synchronized with the period of greatest mensural cold in the terrestrial atmosphere; and conversely, the period of greatest cold of the moon's surface as coinciding with the period of greatest nocturnal heat at Greenwich.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

FRIDAY.

'On a Method of Estimating Carbonic Acid in the Air, with Apparatus,' by Dr. A. SMITH.

'Report on the Analysis of the Gases evolved from the Bath Waters,' by Dr. WILLIAMSON.

'Notes on the Action of Acids on some Metals and Alloys,' by Mr. F. C. CALVERT.

'On the Possibility of Manufacturing Neroli in the British Colonies,' by Dr. J. E. DE VRY.

'On the Properties of Parkesine, and its Application to the Arts, Manufactures, and Telegraphy,' by Mr. O. ROWLAND.—Considerable interest was evinced, both in the Section and at the soirées, in various articles and manufactures of a substance originally, we believe, obtained from gun-cotton, and exhibited in the Exhibition of 1862 in its rough state, and named "Parkesine," after its discoverer, Mr. Alex. Parkes, of Birmingham, the inventor of the cold process of vulcanization of india-rubber. Originally procured in small quantity from gun-cotton at ten shillings a pound, it is now producible in commercial quantities from other substances at an inexpensive price, in a fluid, plastic, or perfectly hard state, of any colour, either in the finest gold-beaters' skin, and as perfectly transparent as the finest plate-glass, or of any thickness, "as black as ebony or as white as marble," and indestructible by oxidation. It is neither acted upon by strong acids nor by heat much exceeding that of boiling water. Articles illustrative of its value to comb and brush makers, cutlers, cabinet-makers, boot-makers, waterproofers, &c., as also of its applicability for electrical and telegraphic purposes, have been fabricated. It is stated that a multiple cable, containing an insulated sustaining iron-wire, and seventy-nine insulated conducting copper-wires, with insulating and protecting envelopes of Parke-

sine, is capable of bearing its own weight in air for a distance of more than a mile. Its insulation is also said to be much higher, and its inductive capacity much lower, than any telegraphic core yet constructed. Ordinary gutta-percha wire, covered with a coating of Parkesine, is improved in insulation by the great contractile force of that substance. Joints, it is stated, can be made with ease and perfection; specimens immersed for four years in water have not deteriorated in quality; and at a dry heat of 212° F. it remains electrically unimpaired.

'On the Utilization of Blast Furnace Slags,' by Mr. F. G. FINCH.

'On recently-discovered Phosphatic Deposits in North Wales,' by Dr. A. VOELCKER.

'On the Constitution of the Acids of the Acetic, Lactic, and Acrylic Series,' by Dr. FRANKLAND.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

FRIDAY.

'A Description of a New Chart of Fossil Crustacea,' by Mr. H. WOODWARD.

'Some Vegetable Deposits in the Achenese-North Tyrol,' by Mr. W. M. WILLIAMS.

'On the Large Prussian Geological Map of the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia,' by Mr. G. VON DECKEN and Prof. F. RÖMER.

'First Report of the Committee for the Exploration of Kent's Cavern,' by Messrs. LYDELL, VIVIAN, and PENGELLY.—The first part of the Report dealt with the history of previous researches in this famous cavern; the method of examining the deposits in it was described; and, lastly, a general account was given of the objects found. Briefly, we may say that the cave-earth is excavated in vertical slices or parallels of four feet high, one foot thick, and as long as the chamber is broad. Of the articles met with in the black mould, those occurring between the fallen masses of limestone have been kept distinct from those which have been detected beneath them. Such a division in respect to the relics was not maintained in the present paper; and amongst the objects noticed were many from the takes outside the cave. The collection noticed thus is of a very miscellaneous character, and consists of stones of various kinds, human industrial remains, charred wood, bones of various animals, marine and land shells, and the broken shells of hazel-nuts. We pass from the rabbit's nest, just lined with clean, dry fur, and containing a couple of fresh, green ivy leaves,—from numberless fragments of wine and porter bottles, flung away by parties who have visited the cavern mainly from a love of frolic,—back to the ages of bronze implements and of flint-flakes. Rounded stones are extremely numerous in the black mould, and were undoubtedly selected and carried to the cave; several pieces of grey-grit were probably used as whetstones. Angular pieces of slate are also numerous. The human industrial remains consist of articles of bone and bronze, pottery, spindle-whorls, and flint-flakes. The bronze articles are, a fibula, the bowl and part of the stem of a spoon, a spear-head, a fragment of socketed celt, two or three rings, one coil of a helical spring (3), a pin about 3½ inches long, and an object resembling a horse-shoe in form, but not more than an inch long. In connexion with these may be mentioned a lump of native or smelted copper. Much of the pottery,—excepting one small piece, undoubtedly Samian,—is extremely coarse, and, in most cases, unglazed. A large number of fragments have been found, but nothing approaching a perfect vessel. They are generally ornamented, and from the different patterns, as well as other reasons, may be considered to represent a considerable number of utensils. One piece probably formed part of a vessel in which things were burnt, as in its interior is an admixture of clay and bits of charcoal. Some of the pottery is undoubtedly of Roman age. The objects fashioned in bone are, a comb, in size and outline like a common shoe-lifter, having teeth cut at the broad end,—a spoon, neatly formed of a portion of a rib, about 6 inches long, and nine-tenths of an inch broad,—a chisel, about 2½ inches long,—a wedge, rudely fashioned out of a horn or antler,—two small fragments of combs, one with traces of ornamentation,—and an article

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about 3 inches long, apparently the handle of some tool. The spindle-whorls are formed of different materials, such as Devonian red-grit, a greenish schistose rock not found in the district, and Kimmeridge coal. With them may be mentioned a large head of amber or some analogous substance, and a small perforated fragment of limestone. The flint-flakes are four in number, two of dark and two of light or white flint. Charred wood is abundant. Some specimens are undistinguishable from prepared charcoal, while others are obviously nothing more than partially burnt sticks, some of considerable size. Bones are extremely numerous; but it may be doubted if the entire elements of any skeleton have been found together. Amongst them are those of pig, deer, sheep, badger, fox, wolf, bat, hare, rabbit, with those of smaller rodents, birds, and various kinds of fish. The land shells are chiefly snails in all stages of growth; the sea shells, limpet, whelk, oyster, cockle, mussel, pecten, solen or razor-shell, and the internal shell of the cuttle-fish. In passing below the black mould, the stalagmitic breccia is encountered. In it, charred wood, marine and land shells, and bones of various animals have been found. Immediately beneath this cake lies the red cave-loam; and at once the explorer is amongst the relics of extinct species of animals; the only differences in the four successive levels in which the red loam is taken out being simply that the uppermost is poorest and the third richest in osseous remains, and that the three lower levels contain a large amount of comminuted bone, of which there are very few instances in the uppermost foot. In other respects the levels are alike, the bones in the same condition, and representing the same species of animals. A large number of the bones, including teeth, jaws and horns, are scored with tooth-marks, clearly the work of different animals. Amongst the animals thus represented are, cave-bear, cave-lion, cave-hyena, fox, horse, deer, tichorhine rhinoceros, and mammoth; hyena remains being most abundant, and the relics of the mammoth being those of very young individuals. Flint implements occur everywhere in the cave-earth, mixed with the remains of these extinct beasts, but like the bones, they are least numerous in the upper zone. Without intending at present to enter on the consideration of all the bearings of the entire evidence produced, the Committee express their conviction that it is totally impossible to doubt either the human origin of the implements or their inoculation in undisturbed soil with the remains of the mammoth, cave-bear, and their extinct contemporaries.

'On the Metamorphic Rocks and Serpentine Marbles of Connemara and Joyce's Country,' by Prof. HARKNESS.

'On the Agates found in England, with Specimens from Different Countries,' by Prof. TENNANT.

SATURDAY.

'The Economic Value of the various Measures of Coal and Ironstone in the South Staffordshire Coal-Field,' by Mr. S. BAILEY.

'The Extent and Duration of the South Staffordshire Coal-Field,' by Mr. H. JOHNSON.—Both the extension and duration of this coal-field are questions open to a very great difference of opinion; and it is to the confines of the present coal-field that any hopes for fresh supplies can be looked for. On all sides of the coal-field explorations are being successfully carried on, with perhaps the exception of the eastern boundary on the Birmingham side; but the great depth at which the thick coal has been last worked in the neighbourhood of West Bromwich (about 400 yards) has probably retarded explorations. The result of operations going on in other portions of the field is looked forward to with great interest, as affording a warrant for an attempt to reach the coal through the Permians at Smethwick and Harborne. During the last ten years, a great number of new workings have been made in the Cannock Chase district, at Aldridge, Hinley, and other places; but the most important recent trial sinkings are those on the south end of the coal-field, in the neighbourhood of Hales Owen, Congreaves, Cradley Park, and Wassel Grove. In the event of those at Hales Owen and Wassel Grove discovering the thick coal—both looking promising, and now sunk about half way

—more than 4,000 acres of the thick seam may be considered proved, and this assurance will no doubt give a fresh impetus to additional search further south. A scheme for proving the continuity of the coal-field underneath the Permian on the downthrow side of the Great Western boundary-fault at Essington, is now in course of formation. It is proposed to form a fund, by subscription, from all the adjoining landowners likely to be benefited. It is proposed to drive from the existing workings on the upthrow side, at a depth of about 200 yards, across the fault into the Permian district, and then to bore up or down to discover the position of the coal-measures underneath. There is, however, a more comprehensive scheme for exploring the whole Permian districts lying between the South Staffordshire coal-field and the Warwickshire and Shropshire coal-fields. To attempt to estimate the probable duration of the coal-field whilst these important additions are being added, would be impossible; but it may be observed, that such additions are not keeping pace with the enormous consumption and consequent rapid destruction of the parent portion of the coal-field. In a valuable paper, by Mr. Mathews, in 1860, he estimated the then duration of all parts of the coal-field at an average of about forty years. There can be no doubt but that in one-half that number of years a very large portion of the earlier-developed part of the coal-field will be totally and for ever exhausted.

'The Ancient Glaciers of the North and East of Llangollen, and more particularly in the Neighbourhood of the Hope Mountain,' by Mr. W. M. WILLIAMS.

'The Successive Palaeozoic Floras in Eastern North America,' by Dr. J. W. DAWSON.—The Palaeozoic formations of Eastern North America may be grouped in four great ages, each characterized by a distinct Fauna and Flora, and a corresponding series of physical conditions. These are the Lower Silurian, the Upper Silurian, the Devonian and the Carboniferous, each of which constitutes a great cycle of Palaeozoic time. The rocks supposed to be Cambrian are imperfectly known, and have afforded no fossils. The Permian group has not been recognized. 1. The Carboniferous Flora may be arranged in three subordinate groups: (1.) That of the Upper Coal Formation, consisting of a few of the more rudely-distributed species of the preceding Middle Coal Formation. (2.) That of the Middle Coal Formation, the headquarters of the peculiar Carboniferous Flora, and of the productive beds of coal. (3.) That of the Lower Carboniferous Coal Measures, consisting of a few peculiar species, several of which are not found in the overlying parts of the system. These plants have been readily recognized at this period in Eastern America, and a similar group seems to have existed at the same time in Great Britain.

The whole Coal Flora in British North America may be estimated at about 150 good species, of which the greater number are common to America and Europe.—2. The Devonian rocks in Eastern America have afforded 81 species of land plants, of which only about 10 are common to this and the Carboniferous period. They occur principally in the Upper Devonian, but some extend to the bottom of the system. Though fewer in species, the Devonian Flora is not lower in grade than that of the Carboniferous period. The earliest known species were allied to Lycopodiaceae. The Devonian Flora has been recognized in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Canada, Maine, and New Brunswick. The number of species common to the Devonian of Europe and America is not so great as in the case of the Carboniferous. 3. The Upper Silurian has afforded land plants only in its upper beds, and only at Gaspé, in Lower Canada. The only well characterized species is *Psilophyton princeps*, which is also one of the most common plants in the Devonian. The first known appearance of land plants in America is thus at the same geological period with their first known appearance in Europe. 4. The Lower Silurian has as yet afforded no land plants. It abounds in objects called furoids, but the greater part of them are trails of worms, crustaceans and mollusks, rill-marks, shrinkage-cracks, &c. Those that show carbonaceous matter

or structure seem to be allied to modern Algae. The extent of shallow-water deposits of the Lower Silurian explored in Eastern America without any discovery of land plants, would seem to afford at least a presumption against their abundance at that period. The author anticipates that the Laurentian will yet afford evidence of at least the existence of Algae before the Palaeozoic period. He has prepared for communication to the Geological Society a detailed account of that part of the above succession which relates to the Carboniferous of British America.

'An Account of the New Saurian Polacanthus from the Wealden,' by the Rev. W. FOX.

'Fossil Footprints in the New Red Sandstone at Brewood, near Wolverhampton,' by the Rev. H. HOUSMAN.

'On Extensive and Deep Sinkings of Lands in the Channel Islands Seas, and on some Changes of the French Coast of the Bay of Biscay within the Historical Period,' by Mr. R. A. PEACOCK.

'On Steam as the active Agent in Earthquakes,' by Mr. R. A. PEACOCK.

'The Relative Extent of Atmospheric and Oceanic Denudation, with a particular Reference to certain Rocks and Valleys in Yorkshire and Derbyshire,' by Mr. D. MACKINTOSH.

'The Red Sandstone of Nova Scotia,' by the Rev. A. M. M'KAY.

'On Contortions in the Chalk at Withingham, near Norwich,' by Mr. J. E. TAYLOR.

'Explanation of a Map of the Faults in the Gold District of Dolgelly,' by Mr. J. W. SALTER.

'On the Recent Discovery of Gold at Gwyn-fynydd, North Wales,' by Mr. T. A. READWIN.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

FRIDAY.

'On the Relations of the Southern to the Northern Flora of New Zealand,' by Dr. W. L. LINDSAT.

'On the Homologies of the Lower Jaw and the Bones connecting it with the Skull in Ovipara,' by Dr. G. HUMPHRY.

'On *Ranunculus radians* (Revel) as a British Plant,' by Mr. W. F. HIERN.

'Notes on the Voracity of Chiasmus,' by Dr. Carte, by Dr. E. P. WRIGHT.

'On the Structure and Development of *Salpa spinosa* (Otto), as observed at Guernsey,' by the Rev. A. M. NORMAN.

Dr. E. P. WRIGHT exhibited a copy of the 'Record of Zoological Literature for the Year 1864.'

'An Examination of the British Lepidoptera, with a View to investigate the Origin of Species,' by Dr. JORDAN.

SUB-SECTION D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

FRIDAY.

'On the Prevalence of Tapeworm in Birmingham, and its Causes,' by Dr. FLEMING.—The author stated that tapeworm was much more prevalent in Birmingham than in other large towns and cities. In the General Hospital the total of in-door and out-door patients for the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, was 22,649, of which 51 were tapeworm cases—some in their severest form. He attributed the prevalence to the large consumption of pork, the average number of pigs sold per week being 1,500, of which 1,000, at least, were imported from Ireland, often in a measly state.

'Remarks on Specimens of Entozoa,' by Dr. COBBOLD.

'On Beef and Pork as Sources of Entozoa,' by Dr. COBBOLD.

'Certain Points in the Anatomy of *Lumbricus terrestris*,' by Prof. ROLLESTON.

'Is the Opinion that a Diet of Animal Food conduces to Leanness well founded on Facts?' by Dr. DAVY.

'Rigor Mortis not Muscular Contraction,' by Dr. R. NORRIS.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

FRIDAY.

'Victoria Falls of the River Zambesi,' by Mr. T. BAINES.—The author visited the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi in 1862, during a journey which he undertook, in company of Mr. James

Chapman, with the object of traversing the continent of Africa, from Walvisch Bay on the west coast to Quilimane on the east, by way of Lake N'gami and the Zambesi river. He spent three weeks surveying the Falls, and photographing and sketching the scenery; the result being a more accurate delineation than had previously been given of this remarkable geographical feature of Central Africa, which was discovered, as is well known, by Dr. Livingstone, in 1855. The cataract is formed by the river, at a point where it is 2,000 yards wide, plunging into a deep narrow chasm (lying across its bed), about 400 feet deep and from 70 to 130 yards wide; the waters escaping from this by a narrow gate near the eastern end and pursuing their course to the lower country along a narrow gorge, prolonged for a great distance in extremely abrupt windings, traces of which are to be seen 800 miles below the cataract. A cloud of spray, resembling smoke, issues from the depths of the chasm, and rises, as was ascertained by the author, to a height of 1,200 feet; from this and the roar of the waters is derived the native Makalolo name of the Falls, "Mosi-oa-tunya,"—"the smoke sounding." A luxuriant tropical forest, teeming with animal life, surrounds the cataract and also the river above it; but the country further down, lacking the fertilizing influence of the river, sunk deep below the surface, is of the usual African aridity. The author described in some detail the various excursions he undertook through the difficult country round about the Falls, in search of good points for sketching them; but owing to their great extent, it was impossible to obtain a good general view from any part. The whole Fall is broken into a number of minor cataracts, one of which, at the western end, is more sloping than the rest, on account of the rocky edge of the Fall being worn away. At this part there is a greater volume of falling water than elsewhere, and it rushes down the steep incline in a fleecy, seething torrent, scattering spray that flashes like myriads of diamonds in the sunlight.

Dr. KIRK, who had accompanied Dr. Livingstone in his second visit to the Victoria Falls, testified to the accuracy of Mr. Baines's description, and to that of the model of the Falls, and the numerous oil-sketches exhibited. He considered it, however, a fortunate circumstance for Mr. Baines that he was prevented from descending the river in his boat, as he would have run great risks in the dangerous rapids which intervene between the point he reached and the Portuguese settlement of Tete. The Zambesi in this part is impracticable for navigation. He had himself been upset in the rapids, losing all his instruments, notes and collections, the result of six months' work. From the geological character of the land in the neighbourhood of the Falls, he had come to the conclusion that there had been at one time a great lake covering the area, and that the present state had been caused by an earthquake opening the zigzag fissures described, and thus draining off the waters towards the eastern coast.

'On the Physical and Mental Characteristics of the African or Occidental Negro,' by Mr. J. CRAWFURD.—The Negro was defined by the author as a human being with the hair of the head and other parts of the body always black, and more or less woolly; with a black skin of various shades; dark eyes, a flat face, depressed nose, jutting jaws, thick lips and large mouth; with oblique incisor teeth. To this was to be added a peculiar odour of the skin, offensive to and unknown in the other races of man. He did not think that the form of the skull, in so far as it is the brain-case, could be insisted on as a criterion of the African Negro, for he did not believe it had any characters by which it could certainly be distinguished from the skulls of nearly-allied races, such as those of the Abyssinians and of the Oriental Negroes. The word Negro was obviously a corruption of the Latin adjective for "black." The intellectual character of Negroes might be judged of by the low grade of civilization which they had attained, notwithstanding that their country has furnished them with nearly all the appliances that contribute to social progress—fertile soil, cultivable cereals, domesticable animals, useful metals, and so forth—in a far higher degree

than the most advanced nations of native America and the fairer race of the Pacific Isles. One remarkable example of the obtuseness of the African Negro was his never having tamed the elephant, which is far more abundant in his country than in any other part of the world. The African elephant is, indeed, a distinct species from the Indian, but it is equally amenable to domestication, as sufficiently attested by the well-ascertained fact of the African being the elephant domesticated by the Carthaginians, a people of Asiatic origin, whose example the African Negroes have not had the capacity even to imitate. The Negro also had never shown ingenuity enough to invent letters, symbolic or phonetic.

Mr. M. D. CONWAY (of New York) disputed many of the conclusions of the author of the paper. It was no great disparagement of the Negro to say that he had not invented an alphabet, for only twelve original types of alphabet had ever been invented by the various races and nations of men. Our own English forefathers had not discovered letters. It was, however, untrue that no African tribe had made this discovery, for Dr. Livingstone relates having met with one which possessed an alphabet, and the language of the Gaboon, a musical idiom, could be expressed in native written characters. The literary ability of Africans was not to be overlooked; he himself had on his own library shelves 150 works written by Negroes. The peculiar odour of the Negro could not be very offensive when Negro maids slept with the ladies of the Southern States of America, drove out with them in their carriages and nursed their children; it was noticeable only in those of the race who had much labour to perform and were not given to frequent ablutions. Mr. Crawford had omitted to mention the skill shown by Negroes in the working of gold; he had himself seen a large collection of gold ornaments used by natives of the Gaboon region.—Mr. C. C. BLAKE objected to the statement of Mr. Crawford that the camel was one of the domesticated animals of the African Negro; the camel does not inhabit the western Negro territory; the areas of distribution of this animal and the Negro are wholly different. He also called in question the argument concerning the African elephant; there was no evidence of the capability of domestication of this species, and no Carthaginian remains had been found on which it was depicted. On Egyptian monuments it was always the Indian species of elephant which was represented. The tusks of the African species are larger than those of the Indian, and in his opinion the Negro showed good judgment in killing the elephant for his tusks in preference to domesticating him.—Mr. CRAWFURD replied that it was undoubtedly the African species of elephant which was tamed by the Carthaginians; this being shown by extant medals on which the animal is represented. He would add, that the late Dr. Falconer, our great authority on recent and fossil elephants, was always of this opinion.—The PRESIDENT confirmed Mr. Conway's statement as to the probable number of original types of alphabet invented.

SATURDAY.

'On Cannibalism in Relation to Ethnology,' by Mr. J. CRAWFURD.—The argument of this paper was to the effect that the early races of men, originally eaters of the raw flesh of animals, were driven at a subsequent stage of progress, when wild animals had become scarce, to eat the bodies of their slain enemies. This was the stage of cannibalism, and it ceased when, pressed by a diminishing supply of food, human ingenuity was stimulated to invent means for augmenting it by cultivating vegetable food and domesticating animals. In classic times the Greeks and Romans, and all the tribes and nations with which they held intercourse, had reached this stage, and Herodotus is the only classic writer who charges two Asiatic nations with cannibalism. We have other evidence, however, of the ancestors of the most civilized nations of Europe and Asia eating human flesh, in the disinterment from grottos of human bones artificially split for the extraction of marrow and so forth. Cannibalism was formerly and is still practised by South American Indians, as well as by the New Zealanders and the inhabitants of many islands in the Pacific and in the

Malay Archipelago. The author particularly cited the cannibalism of the New Zealanders as a case in support of his view that savages are prompted to cannibalism by the deficiency of other animal food.

'On Cannibalism in Europe,' by Dr. R. S. CHARNOCK.—The author commenced by avowing that he was aware that the subject of his paper was as unpalatable one, but asked his hearers to take into account the fact that the inhabitants of Europe were at one time quite as savage as many existing cannibal races. He quoted the testimony of many ancient authors in favour of the existence of cannibalism in the Læstrygones, the Lamie, the Sirens, and the Cyclops. Many ancient writers had advocated the theory that it was more reasonable to eat human flesh than to leave it a prey to worms and to putrefaction. A French author had advocated cannibalism on the ground that human flesh did not differ appreciably in taste from that of domestic animals, and that the moral crime of cannibalism consisted in the murder and not in the use of the body as food. St. Jerome's well-known testimony in favour of the existence of cannibalism amongst the Attic or Attacotti of Scotland was cited, as well as that of Diodorus Siculus respecting the *Galatæ*, and that of Herodotus respecting the *Ionians*. In the middle ages cannibalism was usually attributed to all those nations who had not embraced Christianity; it was fashionable to bring the accusation against enemies, and the Saracens and Christians during the Crusades charged each other with devouring the flesh of slain prisoners. According to Reinard, Tarik the Moor served up the flesh of his prisoners to his troops. In Milan, in 1519, a woman was condemned to death for enticing into her home children, whom she killed and salted. In 1782 a French bandit was broken on the wheel for the murder of young women and children who were devoured by him. In the reign of Elizabeth a Scotch bandit, Sawney Bean, was also executed for cannibalism, and other instances were cited from Germany and Spain. In the latter country a law existed by which a father besieged in his lord's castle and pressed for hunger might devour the flesh of his children rather than surrender the castle. During the siege of Calahorra, this law was acted on.

Mr. L. BURKE, in reference to Dr. Charnock's paper, protested against a collection of mere anecdotes—floating stories of olden times, which prove anything—being brought forward as scientific facts. He thought that occasional and isolated instances of cannibalism were irrelevant to the question, which was an investigation of healthy cannibalism, such as that of the Fiji Islanders and New Zealanders.—Prof. RAWLINSON made some remarks on the two aspects of the question; the facts of cannibalism and the motives to it. He corrected the author of the paper with regard to the statements of Herodotus, that author having spoken of three Asiatic nations as cannibals, besides two others in the east of Europe. As to motives, he believed that ancient cannibalism, at least, was dictated by religious feelings; Herodotus spoke of his androphagous Massagete as thus actuated. The practice of man-eating was intelligible on these grounds, the idea seeming to have originated in the repugnance of survivors to allow the dead bodies of their friends to be eaten by worms or to be exposed to putrefaction. A liking for human flesh was another motive; this was hinted at by Herodotus in his description of the Massagete.

'On the Papuan and Oriental Negroes,' by Mr. J. CRAWFURD.

'M'Intyre's Journey across Australia, and Discovery of Traces of Leichhardt,' by Dr. F. MUELLER (Melbourne).—Mr. Duncan M'Intyre and Mr. Barnett, with a party of three natives and twenty-five horses, started on the 21st of June, 1864, from the cattle stations on the River Paroo, to explore the country for cattle-runs and dry-routes, shaping their course towards the new settlement in Northern Australia. They reached Cooper's Creek after a march of twenty-two days, crossing the creek about 50 miles below the junction of the Thompson. Excellent country was found to the westward of the Paroo; but no permanent water. From Cooper's Creek they continued until Burke's track was crossed, and so far no difficulty

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in conveying stock was met with. The course was then changed for the head waters of the Albert River. The Flinders was struck on the 18th of August, a little south of Donor's Hills, and the river followed from that point to the sea; the journey from Cooper's Creek to the sea having occupied thirty-four days, being a little more than half the time taken by either Burke or M'Kinlay. The country to the north-west of the point where Cooper's Creek was crossed was very indifferent for a day or two, and waterless. It gradually got better on reaching a water-system in which four new rivers were found, the first of which was named by Mr. M'Intyre the *Docker*. It then improved daily, and splendid sheep country was crossed in that part where the Stony Desert of Sturt is laid down. The ground in places was, however, covered with fragments of stones, and in some places "paved," as described by Sturt, for a few miles. On the whole, it was found to be a good grazing country, and particularly well adapted for sheep. A hundred miles or so to the south of the tropic, the country assumes a high, undulating character, with beautiful smooth downs; and it continued magnificent the whole way from this to the coast range. From the Gulf of Carpentaria to the banks of the Darling an excellent road might easily be made, along which a buggy could be driven without meeting with a single impediment. The Flinders River district is now peopled by squatters down to within about 280 miles of the Gulf. The party did not take with them an ounce of meat, but carried plenty of ammunition, relying on game for food. Bush turkeys were seen everywhere, but were especially numerous in the neighbourhood of the Gulf. Pigeons, too, were found in thousands; altogether they fared well on the game shot by them, and had no reason to regret not having brought a supply of meat. Fish, also, were caught in large numbers in all the creeks, the party frequently taking more than could be eaten. The supposed traces of Leichhardt, discovered by Mr. M'Intyre, consist of two trees, near the bank of the Flinders, marked each with a single L cut evidently by a skilled hand, and two old strayed horses with illegible brands on both of them. It is contended by Dr. Mueller (one of the former companions of Leichhardt) and others, in Melbourne, who are now taking an active part in organizing a new expedition to search for further traces of Leichhardt, that the marked trees denote undoubtedly a Leichhardtian camp. They are situated on the western side of the main east branch of Flinders River, in latitude 20° S. The bark has encroached to the extent of four or five inches on the incision of the letters, showing a much greater age than that of Landsborough's camps, who also travelled in this direction. The last communication from Dr. Mueller announces the successful progress of his scheme for a new expedition. A "Ladies' Committee" has been organized and a vigorous attempt made to raise 3,000*l.* by subscription. It is hoped that some member of Leichhardt's lost expedition may be found still living in the far interior, notwithstanding that seventeen years have elapsed. Under any circumstances it is contended that the "Ladies' Expedition" will be likely to accomplish what Leichhardt intended, namely, to open up the unknown great western half of the continent.

'On the Influence of Civilization upon the Cerebral Development of the Different Races of Men,' by Mr. R. DUNN.

'Notes on the Aborigines of Formosa,' by Mr. R. SWINHOE, H.M.'s Consul, Formosa.—The approach to the *Kalee* savages, who inhabit a mountainous district in the southern part of the island of Formosa, is now comparatively easy, owing to the establishment, by the Roman Catholic Padre Fernando Sainz, of a small church and residence in a village of half-castes at the foot of the mountains, where he numbers some forty converts. The villagers to whom he preaches speak the Chinese dialect, with which he is acquainted, but he is now turning his attention to the *Kalee* language. In the villages adjoining the Christian village of *Bang-Kinsing*, are chiefly *Hakka* Chinese from North Kwang-tung, who are almost always at war with the *Kalees*. It is only therefore at night that the

Kalees can be induced to come down to visit the priest. Mr. Edwards, an enterprising photographer, visited the village in company with the author, and took the portraits of two groups of these savages. The complexions of the women are brunette, of lighter or deeper shade. The wild *Kalee* women are naturally good-looking, and are sought after by the Chinese of the eastern side of the island for wives; but the priest said it was common for them after some years to return to the wilds and pick up savage lords. In consequence of these intermarriages, *Kalee* features and type are seen to prevail amongst the ordinary Chinese population throughout Formosa; giving to the Formosan Chinese almost as distinct characteristics as a native of Amoy compared with a Cantonese. Many faces among the male *Kalees* reminded the author of the Tagals of Luçon. They wear turbans and loin-cloths of black material, and short jackets of yellow cloth. Their spear-handles are of bamboo, and their sword-scabbards painted red. The men are not tattooed, but the women are so across the back of the hand in lines. There is little room for doubting that the *Kalee* tribe are of Tagal origin; but there are other tribes inhabiting the mountains of Formosa of quite distinct race, the wildest of them being of dwarfed stature, and probably allied to the Negritos of the Andaman Islands; the author, however, as yet had not had an opportunity of seeing them.

'On the Negro-European Dialects of Surinam and Curaçao,' by Mr. E. B. TYLOR.—The original West African languages of the Negro slaves imported into America and the West Indies, have been almost totally replaced by broken-down dialects of the languages of their European masters. Two of these dialects, the Negro-English of Surinam and the Negro-Spanish of Curaçao, were examined by Mr. Tylor, with the view of testing, by a set of facts, the whole history of which happens to be known to us, the use and value of philology as an aid to ethnology. The Spaniards were superseded as the dominant class in the island of Curaçao by the Dutch. The effect of this change has been, not to supersede a broken-down Spanish dialect by a Dutch one, but merely to introduce a number of Dutch words into the Negro language, which still preserves its Spanish character. Thus, too, the Negro-English of Surinam did not lose its English character by the cession of the colony to the Dutch, but merely took in a number of Dutch words, the character of the language remaining English. Among the examples of the Surinam dialect, taken from the New Testament, translated by the Moravian missionaries, were the following:—"Dem hiti netti na ini watra; bikasi dem de feiman," "Casting a net into the sea, for they were fishers." "*We ibrican boen boom de meki boen vroektoe*," "Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit." In this latter example, *ibrican* is English "every one," and *meki* is "make," but *boen*, "good," is Spanish *bueno*, while *boom*, "tree," and *vroektoe*, "fruit," are Dutch. It would seem at first sight that the fact of a West African Negro population speaking a language which must be classed as English, is evidence that language is not necessarily a proof of race at all. Mr. Tylor, however, called attention to the fact that, according to all experience, the descendants of the originally imported Negroes must have become mixed with English blood; and the same with the Negroes who adopted the language of their Spanish masters in Curaçao. He considered the quaint and rude dialects into which English and Spanish have been reduced in the mouths of the Negro slaves as good illustrations of a principle of much moment in the classification of races by language, namely, that though two peoples speaking kindred languages may be widely different in their descent, and therefore in their race as a whole, yet their use of languages derived from the same source is proof at any rate that men of the same race have been dominant among both peoples to a sufficient extent to impress their language upon them. And it is to be inferred from experience that such a state of things is always accompanied by the formation of a half-breed race, so that, at least to the extent of this minimum of

mixture in blood, common language is a definite proof of common ancestry.

The PRESIDENT believed the case cited by Mr. Tylor was an isolated one, and that, as a general rule, language afforded the readiest means of affliating races.

'On the Isthmus of Panamá and Inter-oceanic Ship Canal Routes,' by Dr. CULLEN.—This was a review of the various routes which have been hitherto proposed for a ship canal across the narrower parts of America, namely, those of Tehuantepec, Honduras (from Puerto Cabañas to Fonseca Bay), Nicaragua, Chiriqui, Panamá, Chepo, Atrato and San Juan, Atrato, Napipi and Cupica, Atrato and Truando, and, lastly, that of Darien, from Caledonia Harbour to the Gulf of San Miguel. The author gave the preference to the last-mentioned line, which he had himself explored some years ago. It is the only one, except that of Chiriqui, which supplies the indispensable conditions of a good harbour at each end. The failure of the various expeditions sent out in 1853 to discover a practicable line for a canal, was attributed by the author to the refusal or inability of the surveyors, Mr. L. Gisborne and others, to examine the only point where a passage of the mountains was practicable—a break in the chain inland of Caledonia Harbour. The Cordillera is stated to consist here of two separate chains, the extremities of which overlap each other, leaving between them a valley, running obliquely at an angle of about 20° with the coast. In 1860 a partial exploration of this line was made by MM. Bourdiol, De Puydt and Bourcier, and again, in 1861, by the same gentlemen and M. de Champville. In 1864 a further examination was made by MM. de Puydt and Tronchon; and in the spring of the present year applications were presented to the congress at Bogotá, by two companies and three firms, for a privilege to cut a canal by this line. The length of a canal in this part would be 35 geographical miles. A careful survey is still required of the oblique valley in the Cordillera, the highest point of which probably does not exceed 250 feet.

Mr. E. HOPKINS said he had been employed by the President of New Granada to survey various parts of the Isthmus, and had been obliged to come to the conclusion that there was only one line readily practicable for a ship canal to connect the two oceans; this runs near to the Panamá railway; from the Rio Grande, on the side of the Pacific, to the Rio de Chagres on that of the Atlantic. He had proposed to make here a strait—without locks—in preference to a canal, and it could be made with the greatest ease. The distance between the two rivers was eight or nine miles, and the highest elevation only 260 feet, the rock being a soft, friable granite, easy to work through. It would be necessary simply to make a moderately wide cutting from salt-water to salt-water, a distance of fifteen miles; the tidal currents would do the rest and afterwards scour and keep clear the strait. The cost would be about ten millions sterling.

'On the Darien Indians,' by Dr. CULLEN.

'Explorations in the Interior of Vancouver Island,' by Mr. R. BROWN.—An expedition, equipped by the Vancouver Island Exploration Committee, and commanded by Mr. R. Brown, explored a large portion of the hitherto almost unknown interior of Vancouver Island, in the summer of 1864. The party, which comprised an astronomer, an artist, and a naturalist, besides a staff of assistants and native hunters, first traversed the island from Cowichan Harbour to the fortified Indian village of Whyack, near the "False Nittinaht" of the Admiralty charts. During this journey the great Cowichan Lake was well explored. It was found to be twenty-two miles in length, and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile in breadth, surrounded by two distinct ranges of mountains, from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in height. From the lake Mr. Brown struck across a well-timbered country to the south-west until he reached the Nittinaht River; on this stream the party embarked in rafts, and arrived, after a dangerous journey down the rapids, at a broad inlet of the sea, eighteen miles in length, the shores of which are studded with Indian villages.

The inlet opens to the Pacific by a very narrow passage between cliffs. The next journey was performed by Lieut. Leech, the second in command, when the island was crossed a second time, from Sooke Harbour to Cowichan Harbour. The expedition then proceeded by sea to Nanaimo, on the east coast, and after exploring the various branches of the Courtenay River, and discovering extensive beds of coal, again crossed the island in the direction of the Central Lake, discovering, on the way, five new lakes and several rivers. The Central Lake they found to be a dreary expanse of water, eighteen miles long. Leaving its shores they proceeded by land to Kleecoot Lake, another large sheet of water, and thence to the Alberni settlement; finally recrossing to Nanaimo. Mr. Brown and Lieut. Leech report the whole of the interior as rugged and mountainous, but well wooded; gold and other minerals were found in various places, but very little pastoral land. Between Nanaimo and Alberni there are four distinct ranges of mountains, the culminating peaks of which range from 3,700 to 5,500 feet in height.

'Language and Ethnology,' by the Rev. Mr. FARRAR.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS. FRIDAY.

Reports on Local Industries (Second Group): 'Jewelry and Gilt Toys,' by Mr. J. S. WRIGHT; 'Flint Glass,' by Dr. LLOYD.

'Statistical data in relation to the Representation of the People,' by Prof. LEONE LEVI.

'Statistics of the Benefit Building and Freehold Land Societies of Birmingham,' by Mr. G. J. JOHNSON.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE. FRIDAY.

Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN read the Report of the Gun Cotton Committee, to the effect that, as the subject was undergoing a strict investigation on the part of the Government, the Committee had thought it best to await the result of that investigation before proceeding with the inquiry intrusted to them. He understood considerable improvements had been effected in the manufacture of gun cotton; but, nevertheless, he was afraid that it would not turn out so successful for military purposes as had been at one time anticipated.

Mr. H. BESSEMER read a paper 'On the Manufacture of Cast Steel; its Progress and Employment as a Substitute for Wrought Iron.' The paper opened with a review of the inventions which had finally resulted in the establishment of "Bessemer" ironworks throughout the country. It pointed out at some length how the disadvantage of the old fixed converting vessel was remedied, and other improvements introduced. In 1839 the trade of Sheffield received an enormous impulse from the invention of Josiah Heath, who patented in this country the employment of metallic manganese, or, as he called it, "carburet of manganese." The addition of a small quantity of this metal, say from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent., rendered the inferior coke-made irons of this country available for making cast steel. It removed from these inferior qualities of iron their "red shortness," and conferred on the cast steel so made the property of welding and working soundly under the hammer. Mr. Heath, supposing himself secure in his patent, told his licensees that if they put oxide of manganese and coal tar or other carbonaceous matter into their crucibles along with the blister steel it would do as well and be much cheaper than the carburet of manganese he was selling them; in effect, it was the same thing, for before the steel was melted the carbon present reduced the oxide of manganese so that the patent carburet of manganese was formed in the crucible in readiness to unite with the steel as soon as it became perfectly fused. But the law decided that this was not Heath's patent, and so the people of Sheffield, after many years of litigation, were allowed to use it without remuneration to the inventor. Manganese had now been used for many years in every cast-steel works in Europe. It mattered not how cast steel was made, since manganese added to it necessarily produced the same beneficial changes. No one appreciated the

fact better than the unfortunate Mr. Heath, as evidenced by his patent of 1839, in which he declared that his invention consisted in the use of "carburet of manganese, in any process whereby iron is converted into cast steel." Had Heath seen in his own day the Bessemer process in operation, he could not have said more. When this patent of Heath's expired, and became public property, coupled with the universal addition of manganese and carbon to cast steel, it would naturally be supposed that the author, in common with the rest of mankind, would have been allowed to share the benefit which Heath's invention had conferred on the whole community, but it was not so. The reading of the author's paper on the subject, at Cheltenham, in 1856, led to great expectations as to the value of the new process, and licences to manufacture malleable iron, under the patent, were purchased by ironmasters, to the extent of 25,000*l.* in less than twenty-five days from the reading of the Cheltenham paper. Great excitement existed at the moment in the iron-trade, and many persons seemed to covet a share in an invention that promised so much. There was consequently a general rush to the Patent Office. Some of the gentlemen who applied even re-patented some of the writer's own patents, while others patented things in daily use, in order that they might be considered new, when added to the products of the new process, and amongst others, Mr. Mushet patented the use of manganese in the manufacture of steel by the author's process. The paper described the features of the numerous patents applied for within six weeks of the reading of the paper at Cheltenham, and if that long series of patents could have been sustained in law, it would have been utterly impossible for the author to have employed manganese with steel made by his process, although it was considered by the trade to be impossible to make steel from coke-made iron without it. Soon after the reading of the Cheltenham paper, several rough trials of the Bessemer process were made privately, by persons in the iron-trade, and defects discovered which were supposed by practical men to be perfectly fatal to the invention. The Press then spoke of the utter impracticability of the process, and of regrets that the high expectations originally formed were so fallacious; but the storm gradually subsided, and the process and its author were soon entirely forgotten. Imperfections in the process there certainly were, but the author had had the most irrefragable proof of the correctness of the theory on which his invention was based, and also that the reasoning on which it was so utterly condemned by the trade was in itself wholly fallacious. He therefore decided not to argue the question against a hundred pens, but to energetically prosecute his experiments, and to remain silent until he could bring the process to a commercial success. When, at the expiration of three years of incessant labour on the part of himself and his partner, Mr. Longdon, and an expenditure of more than 10,000*l.*, the process was again brought before the public, not the slightest interest was manifested by the trade. This was discouraging, and one of two things became imperative; either the invention must be abandoned, or the writer must become a steel-manufacturer. The latter alternative was unhesitatingly accepted, and Messrs. Henry Bessemer & Co. determined to erect a steel-works, at Sheffield, in the very heart of the stronghold of steel-making. At these works the process had ever since been successfully carried on; it had become a school where dozens of practical steel-makers received their first lessons in the new art, and was the germ from which the process had spread into every state in Europe, as well as to India and America. By the time the new works at Sheffield had got into practical operation, the invention had sunk so low in public estimation, that it was not thought worth while paying the 50*l.* due at the expiration of three years on Mr. Mushet's large batch of manganese patents. They were consequently allowed to lapse and become public property. The author had therefore used without scruple any of the numerous patents for manganese without feeling an overwhelming sense of obligation to the patentee. At the suggestion of the author, works for the production of manga-

nese and alloys were erected by Mr. Henderson, at Glasgow, who now made a very pure alloy of iron and manganese, containing from 25 to 30 per cent. of the latter metal, and possessing many advantages over Spiegel Eisen, which it would doubtless replace in the process. Specimens of steel manufactured by this process, and afterwards bent and tested in every way, were exhibited on a table in the room.—The paper proceeded to notice some of the more important applications of steel as a substitute for wrought iron. In no case, it was pointed out, was this change of material more important than in the construction of ships, for in no instance were strength and lightness more essential. Bessemer cast-steel ship-plates were then described, and their advantages illustrated by facts and statistics. The advantages had not escaped the attention of Mr. Reed, the Constructor of the Navy, and the public would doubtless soon have substantial proof of what might be effected by the employment of steel in the construction of ships. The application of steel to projectiles was next considered. Next its uses for railway purposes, such as the manufacture of engine cranks, axles, tires of wheels, and even rails. The paper described successful experiments which had been made in the use of cast steel for these purposes. The paper concluded by stating that cast steel was now being used as a substitute for iron to a great and rapidly-increasing extent. There were now seventeen extensive Bessemer steel-works in Great Britain. There were at present erected and in course of erection in England no less than 60 converting vessels, each capable of producing from 3 to 10 tons at a single charge. When in regular operation, those vessels were capable of producing fully 6,000 tons of steel weekly, or equal to fifteen times the entire production of cast steel in Great Britain before the introduction of the Bessemer process. The average selling price of this steel is at least 20*l.* per ton below the average price at which cast steel was sold at the period mentioned. With the present means of production, therefore, a saving of no less than 6,240,000*l.* per annum might be effected in Great Britain alone, even in the present infant state of the steel-manufacture.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. F. J. BRAMWELL inquired if the process was suitable for the manufacture of wrought iron.—Mr. BESSEMER said that wrought iron could be produced by the process he had described, but that the bulk of British ores were not suitable; there was too much phosphorus and sulphur in them. Hematite was specially adapted for the purpose. A mixture of Scotch iron was, however, now being used with great success as well as Blenavon pig. He also stated that only 2*½* per cent. of iron was destroyed in his process, against 7 and 8 per cent. by the ordinary process of puddling.—Mr. S. LLOYD, of Wednesbury, as a practical iron-maker, bore testimony to the value of the Bessemer process.—Mr. FAIRBAIRN had no doubt that the improvements introduced by Mr. Bessemer would lead to material changes in the manufacture and use of iron.—Dr. PRICE stated that the introduction of the sulphur was due in a great measure to the fuel employed; and as it has been proved by careful research that all the phosphoric acid in the materials melted at English works was reduced to phosphorus which combined with the iron, it would be of great value to the iron-master if Mr. Bessemer could state what was the maximum amount of phosphorus that pig iron might contain to be available for conversion by his process, as it could then be predetermined whether the iron would suit for this purpose.—Mr. BESSEMER replied, 0.1 per cent. of phosphorus might be present in the pig.—Mr. E. A. COWPER pointed out that by the use of Siemens's furnaces the introduction of sulphur was avoided.—Mr. G. T. GÖRENSEN said the success of the process depended upon the purity of the pig-iron employed.—The MAYOR (Mr. H. WIGGIN) said he had paid great attention to the invention of Mr. Bessemer, and he was convinced it was one of the greatest improvements that had been introduced in connexion with metallurgy for many years.—Mr. LE NEVE FOSTER called attention to a paper by Dr. Phipson, in which the author had raised the question how far the injury in the manufacture was

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due to phosphorus and sulphur, and whether it was not due to silicon in certain forms.—Mr. ABEL said the Chemical Section had thought the subject of so much importance that they had resolved to institute a series of strictly scientific experiments for the purpose of ascertaining what influence each element in minute quantities had on the quality of the metal when produced.—Mr. C. W. SIEMENS said there was no doubt of the fact that by the use of his furnaces the gas, though produced from fuel containing sulphur, did not impart, but actually abstracted sulphur.—Mr. BESSEMER stated that by his process all the silicon was readily got rid of.—Sir W. ARMSTRONG, in conveying the thanks of the Section to Mr. Bessemer, congratulated him on the success which had at length attended his long-continued and most persevering labours.—This paper was considered so important, that it has been recommended for publication at length in the *Transactions* of the Association.

Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN read a paper 'On some of the Causes of the Failure of Deep-Sea Cables, and Experimental Researches on the Permanency of the Insulators.'—The author said the recent disaster and loss of the greater portion of the Atlantic Cable is one of those casualties which may be considered national, and may be looked upon as a misfortune much to be regretted, as it delays the completion of one of the most arduous enterprises that has taken place in marine telegraphy. It is, however, suggestive of improvements, and of the removal of impediments which seem to have beset the last attempt to submerge what was considered the best and most effective construction for a durable and certain communication between this country and America. The lost cable, or that part of it which now rests as a lifeless thread at the bottom of the Atlantic, was unanimously selected by the scientific committee to whom was intrusted a long series of laborious experiments to determine the strength and other mechanical, chemical, and electrical properties of the material of which it was composed, and it may be interesting for the Section to know how these experiments were conducted, and to what extent they were calculated to form a safe and durable cable. For these details, the author referred his audience to his paper published in the *Transactions* of last year, in which would be found the mechanical properties of this and other cables, submitted to various experimental tests. In this Report, the results deduced from these experiments are given, and we have now to inquire how far they were conducive to carry out the objects of the company in establishing a safe and effective communication between Valentia and Newfoundland. It will be noticed that the late failure of the insulation, submergence, &c., is not an uncommon occurrence. On the contrary, it has been estimated that out of about 14,000 miles of cable that have been so laid, nearly three-fourths of that length have been failures, and that at the present time not more than from 4,000 to 5,000 miles are in successful operation. These repeated failures and loss of property are much to be deplored, but they have been, like the last great failure, fruitful as the means of accumulating a vast amount of experience, and have suggested remedies for the almost inevitable difficulties that have to be surmounted. There are, however, two things in marine telegraphy which require special attention, viz. the manufacture of the cable, and its submergence in deep water. In the first, we may venture to assume that the conducting wires, insulation, and strength of the cable are satisfactory, and that we have nothing more to do than to lay it quietly in the bed of the ocean. The recent defects of the Atlantic cable, and the imperfect insulation of others, are, however, important lessons, which prove the necessity of vigilant inspection of every yard of cable as it is manufactured in the first instance, and its careful preservation until it is safely deposited at the bottom of the ocean, in the second. All these conditions were supposed to have been carefully attended to in the manufacture of the Atlantic cable. When it was run from the machines into the water-tanks at the manufactory; from these again into the steamer conveying it to Sheerness; and ultimately into those of the Great Eastern ship, where it was carefully coiled for final

immersion—every possible care was taken. But, notwithstanding the precautions exercised by the manufacturing company, small pieces of wire, on three different occasions, were found sticking in the cable, in contact with the conducting wires, and destructive to the insulation. Now, these very trifling circumstances were the whole and the sole cause of the loss of the cable, and it may be necessary, as we proceed, to advert to the subsequent trials of underlaying, dredging, fishing, and hauling which ensued, and which finally terminated in the loss of nearly two-thirds of the cable.—In the author's paper of last year a full account of the experiments and results which led to the manufacture of the present cable was given, and he closed with the remark, that he "had not entered upon the process of immersion, either in tanks or the sea; and the question of coiling, shipping, submersion, &c. were left for future inquiry." The author had hoped that this inquiry would not have been necessary, excepting only to prove that the machines and every other appliance on board the Great Eastern had effectually performed their respective duties, and that we had only to record them as contributory to one of the most successful enterprises that had been achieved in modern times. In these, our most sanguine hopes, we have been disappointed, and we have simply to inquire what extra precautions should be taken to prevent a similar occurrence in laying the next cable, which the author has every hope will be done, with perfect success and without interruption, at the bottom of the Atlantic. Having spoken approvingly of the paying-out machinery on board the Great Eastern, he proceeded to discuss the difficulties in paying out a cable of great weight and strength arising from kinks proceeding from the twist which it receives in coiling. Smaller and lighter cables might be put on reels and so paid out without fear of kinks, but for heavy cables the coil is the only suitable plan. On the subject of the manufacture and of splicing, the paper went on to say greater care must be taken. If the short pieces of wire which penetrated the gutta-percha had not been there, the cable would at the present moment have been in full activity, and in regular communication with the American States, and it is much to be regretted that this cable, so strong and so powerful in its resistance to strain, so well executed, and so full of promise, should have failed from such small and preventable causes. With regard to the Great Eastern ship, never was a company more fortunate in having such a vessel for such a purpose. She proved herself everything that could be wished for. Her easy, steady motion was just what was required for paying out the cable, and its relief from any undue strain by the pitching of the vessel renders the big ship exclusively calculated for the submergence of submarine cables in deep water. She is the very thing that is wanted for such a purpose, and the author firmly believes, if she was properly fitted and prepared for such a service, with some additional stringers to strengthen the upper decks and sides, she would find full employment as a submerger of cables in every sea which divides the four quarters of the globe.—As to the recovery of the lost cable, the paper went on to say that such a process was at all times a precarious operation, and especially so in the case of the Atlantic cable. If that cable were raised at all, it must be at an exceedingly low speed, and with one end loose; he should despair of raising it from a depth of 2,100 fathoms by hooking it in the right or middle, where the resistance would be doubled in raising two sides instead of one. The slack, too, would be insufficient to enable this to be done, and a drag of five miles on each side would have to take place, before it could be brought to the surface. Any attempt to raise the cable in this way would be fruitless, unless some means were adopted for cutting the cable on the American side, and hauling in with a second grapple which would hold fast until the cable was cut. He had, however, great doubts of the success of this plan; and the only feasible plan which suggested itself to him was to commence *de novo*, not to lay a new cable, but to place the Great Eastern under the cable at Valentia, and pluck it up at a rate proportionate to the depth of water from which it had

to be abstracted. The paper concluded by referring to an elaborate series of tables giving the results of the experiments undertaken in reference to the materials to be used in the construction and insulation of the cable, to which the author had directed attention in his paper of last year, and in conformity with which the cable had been actually constructed.

Mr. C. W. SIEMENS read a paper 'On the Sheathing of Deep-sea Cables.'—The object of this paper was to call attention to the forces which act upon a cable while descending to the bottom, and to certain conditions which have to be fulfilled in order to insure durability when laid. It was mentioned that the spiral sheathing usually employed to deep-sea cables is essentially deceptive, because it must necessarily elongate and twist round its own axis during its descent, because the iron or steel wires composing the sheathing frequently break, and endanger the success of the operation, and because such cables, when laid, are rapidly destroyed by the oxidation of iron. The author advocated the use of hemp as combining lightness with strength and flexibility, and proceeded to show that a covering composed of two longitudinal layers of strong hemp, bound tightly round by a flexible armour of copper sheathing, is free from the objections previously enumerated. The copper employed by the outer sheathing has combined with it a certain proportion of phosphorus, which renders it practically not liable to oxidation. Such a cable actually forms the connecting link between France and Algeria, and has given evidence of permanent success.

Mr. W. HOOPER read a paper 'On India-rubber considered in reference to its Applicability as an Insulator for Telegraphic Conductors.'—In this communication the author first noticed the difficulties encountered in applying caoutchouc for insulating purposes, describing the decay of native caoutchouc, especially when exposed to air and light arising from oxidation, and resulting in a condition of fluidity. In applying caoutchouc as an insulator, it has been generally washed, dried, and masticated, being manufactured by the process into solid blocks, which are then cut up into sheets, which are again divided into tapes. After serving the tapes round the wires, they have usually been consolidated by heat, or by the use of solvents, both of which are injurious in their tendency, and favour oxidation. Wires thus insulated give good results for a short time, but their efficiency is soon destroyed. The results obtained with five specimens of india-rubber-covered wire supplied by different parties for experimental purposes to the Government of India, and sent out to Kurrachee in 1863, were adduced by the author, to show that this imperfection was not necessarily inherent in the use of india-rubber, which if properly treated was indestructible. Four of the five india-rubber-covered wires turned out defective, whilst the one supplied by him alone remained perfect. In insulation this specimen was the highest yet attained, and the perfection of the joints was fully proved. The central position of the conductor was unaltered by any elevation of temperature, and its insulation remained good up to 150° Fahrenheit, and even higher temperatures. The mechanical properties of the core, devised by the author, were also shown to surpass all other materials yet produced. The importance of the low inductive capacity of the wire, insulated by the author's process, was dwelt upon. Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Latimer Clark, and Prof. Thomson had made independent investigations into the capabilities of the wire thus insulated, and the results deduced by those gentlemen were singularly in accordance with each other, the two former giving the induction of the author's wire compared with gutta-percha as 100 to 136, the latter as 100 to 135. The rate of signalling being proportionate to the retardation arising from induction, the value of the process, in a line of such length as the Atlantic cable, would be at once apparent in a commercial as well as a scientific view.

Capt. D. GALTON, R.E., referred to a letter from Mr. Canning, the engineer on board the Great Eastern, from which it appeared that the boiler for supplying steam to the picking-up apparatus was wholly inadequate to generate a

sufficient supply, and that subsequently the wheels of this machinery gave way.—Mr. R. W. THOMPSON, of Edinburgh, expressed his disbelief in the possibility of recovering the lost Atlantic cable in the way attempted. The cable, if caught in the bight, or middle, would require to elongate at least a mile before reaching the surface, and as this was impossible without trailing the cable along the bottom a considerable distance, the attempt to raise it in the manner tried on board the *Great Eastern* was not only hopeless but utterly futile. He was not hopeless of the plan considered impracticable by Mr. Fairbairn—viz. that of seizing the cable by a nipper, and catching it, and raising it by the cut end, which would be laid hold of by a contrivance for the purpose. This was not only feasible, but it was not very difficult. The plan of under-running the cable from Valentia might get up the shore end, but when they got out into deep water, the strain on the cable would be so great as to hopelessly injure it.—After some remarks from Mr. J. OLDHAM and Mr. W. SMITH, C.E., on the coiling of the cable, Mr. J. P. GASSIOT said he thought the experiments in connexion with the submergence of the two Atlantic cables had demonstrated that the mechanical difficulties of the task could be overcome with care and attention; and the most important consideration was that, finding it possible to lay a cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, they must take care, and not do as had been done in other cases—viz. lay down a cable which would only last two or three years. In this view, he pointed out the importance of the cable produced by Mr. Hooper. He questioned if the time had arrived for a final experiment in the laying down and working of an Atlantic cable. He thought the bearing of india-rubber, in its various qualities, as an insulator ought to be satisfactorily and conclusively determined before the laying of another cable in the Atlantic was attempted. If they went on from year to year with unsuccessful experiments, they would absorb all the capital; whereas if they only waited the result of the experiments being diligently prosecuted by electricians in all parts of the kingdom, they would be able to come forward with a scheme which would be a success. There would be no difficulty in raising capital, and there was no doubt that the Atlantic telegraph would be laid; but before again embarking on the enterprise every experiment should be made.—Capt. SELWYN, as representing the naval profession, recommended what he called the seaman's way of laying the cable, viz. laying it from floating reels to be dragged behind the vessel commissioned to carry out the work. It was entirely in the laying of the cable, he contended, that the whole damage had arisen, because cables that had once been laid worked well. He objected to the spiral form of the cable, on the ground that the upper part was sure to untwist by the strain, and the lower part twisted up as it lay on the bottom. He expressed doubt as to the suitability of the *Great Eastern* for the purpose, on the ground that she rocked more violently than other vessels when a real storm arose. He recommended the employment of two vessels in the attempt to raise the cable, and concluded by declaring his conviction that the expense and difficulty connected with the enterprise might be greatly reduced.—Mr. F. JENKIN thought the difference between the absorbent powers of gutta-percha and india-rubber were trifling matters compared with the mechanical part of the operation. As to picking up the cable, he was of opinion the best plan was to seize it and cut off at five miles' distance. As to Mr. Siemens's form of covering a cable the copper adds weight without giving strength.—Mr. SIEMENS pointed out that the copper did give strength by confining the hemp.—Mr. FAIRBAIRN added that in his opinion no special recovering machinery was required, the paying-out machinery reversed would answer all the purpose.

FINE ARTS

MARLBOROUGH, BY VAN DER WERF.

Sept. 16, 1865.

It is well known that Marlborough had a good deal of trouble with his Dutch coadjutors, just as

Wellington had to complain, in later times, of our Spanish allies. Nevertheless, the latter was created a duke in Spain, and the former was very gorgeously painted in Holland. The picture of Marlborough by Van der Werf is certainly, as far as I can judge from the engraving, one of the finest, if not quite the finest, of the numerous delineations of the great General by painters of his own time. The Duke is dressed in the plate-armour so generally adopted by artists of that date as the costume of their military "subjects"; over this a rich mantle is loosely and gracefully flung (not worn); and the *coiffure* is a rich, full-bottomed wig of the largest dimensions. The Duke's body nearly faces the spectator, his head being turned slightly so as to give a full front face. His left arm rests on the hip, his right arm crosses his body and grasps the field-marshal's baton in a determined manner. His sword-hilt is just visible on his left side, and the ribbon and badge of the Garter peep out here and there from the erratic folds of the cloak. Close at his right hand is a rocky ledge, waist high (on which he has laid down a gauntlet), terminating in a precipice which towers above him and forms the left of the picture. To the right the ground falls off, and a narrow but deep band of receding landscape is seen, with horsemen skirmishing in the distance. A long inscription forms part of the engraver's plate, and underneath it we find "A. Van der Werf eques pinxit"; "P. Van Gunst sculpsit"; "R. Leers excudit." The fact of the painter's name being placed below the inscription is rather singular, and leads us naturally to the inquiry, whether the inscription forms part of the original painting. It is possible that it may, for it consists (after an enumeration of the Duke's principal titles, &c. in prose) of some Latin elegiacs written by Adrian Reland, the distinguished Dutch scholar, who was a professor at Utrecht when Marlborough's greatest victories were gained. If these verses were written expressly for the picture, and if the picture was painted for the Dutch nation as a compliment to the Duke, neither of which conjectures is altogether unreasonable, it is not impossible that the unusual course may have been taken of embodying the lines in the picture. We forbear to repeat the panegyric here, as laudatory matter is usually rather dull, and Dutch-Latin verses are scarcely up to the English public-school mark. The good-will evinced, however, is unquestionable. It will be gratifying to all who revere the memory of Marlborough to see that foreign allies, however fractious sometimes, delighted to honour the man whom some modern English writers affect to despise. The engraving is wonderfully brilliant, in spite of an accumulation of dust which no cleaning can remove. If the artist's colouring is at all equal to his design, the original painting must have a magnificent appearance. I have recently had a photograph taken from the engraving, and it is a handsome thing, though not perfect, for a reason that I am about to explain. The fault is in the engraving, and is necessarily repeated in the photograph; the fleecy clouds in the distance seem, at one point, almost to mingle with the luxuriant curls of the periwig. This effect, arising from the similarity of the shading, is probably avoided by the colouring of the original picture. The Duke appears to be a remarkably fine man, between fifty and sixty years old, the natural development of the gallant young officer, whom, at twenty-two, Turenne was wont to call his "bel Anglais." The expression of his countenance indicates calm resolution, but not a particle of sternness or cruelty. The costume and situation are of course absurd, but the absurdities are merely the conventionalities of the period. Upon the whole, the anomalies which permitted the old portrait-painters to obtain such splendid results would seem more excusable than the queer morning-gowns and swallow-tailed coats which are too often allowed to mar praiseworthy efforts at the present day. I have carefully examined the catalogue of the pictures at Blenheim, and I find that this fine portrait of Marlborough is not in the collection. It is not engraved in the original edition of Cox's 'Life,' nor in Bohn's cheap edition. Perhaps it is enshrined in some national collection in Holland, and has never been

seen in England. If this should be so, no doubt some of your travelled readers have come across it, and may be able to afford information about it. The only engraving that I have seen was picked up accidentally at an old print shop.

A DESCENDANT OF MARLBOROUGH.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Mr. Wallis's Winter Exhibition of Modern Pictures, formerly held at the French Gallery, will be removed to the rooms of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, where, in addition to a large collection of works in oil, two rooms will be devoted to water-colour drawings, one to pictures by foreign masters and one to the productions of lady artists. The Exhibition will open at the end of October.

A panel in mosaic, representing Henry the Third, the work of Messrs. Clayton & Bell, has been placed in the "Albert Memorial Chapel" Windsor.

Mr. G. G. Scott is restoring the groining of the roof of Bath Abbey church.

Manchester, having succeeded in obtaining a magnificent and most convenient building for the Assize Courts, which is of Gothic character, seems inclined to try if there is any risk of failure in the use of the so-called "Italian style"; Doric columns, thirty feet in height, are to form a "portico," destined to unite two wings of the building, and be inclosed by them, and face a central mass. The edifice is proposed to have two fronts, which resemble each other in all important particulars.

Mr. James Brook's beautiful church, St. Michael's, Finsbury, is completed. Mr. Brook has been most fortunate in designing many churches of the class to which St. Michael's belongs, i.e. town churches, of large dimensions, in brick. We regard the edifice in question as a model work.

We may venture to call the attention of Belgian archaeologists to the state of the noble ruins of the Abbey of Villers, near Genappe, one of the finest relics of the kind in Europe, exhibiting many peculiar features, some of which, e.g. the plate-tracery, or bull's eyes of the transept ends, and that of the chancel clerestory, are anomalous. A Cistercian house on the largest scale, this monastery was founded by St. Bernard, in 1146; the church itself was built between 1197 and 1220, and is a glorious specimen of the severest order of the early pointed style of Gothic Art; it is pure architecture, unaided by ornament, exquisitely fine in outline and detail. The interior is nearly 300 feet in length, by 130 feet at the transept. The nave has eleven bays; the vaulting remains over the crossing and part of the east end of the nave, forming a most picturesque element of the ruins, and one rarely, if ever, to be met with in England. The chastity, gravity, and ineffable grace of the architecture of the church at Villers deserve a better fate than that which threatens. Although destroyed no longer ago than 1797, although its last and seventy-fourth abbot died so lately as in 1828, and its last brother died in 1852, the place is one enormous wreck. Low as the western towers of a Cistercian church were built, so as to indicate the humility of the order, those of Villers have heaped about their feet on the sward which stretches from the western doors masses of masonry as enormous as the downfall of many sea-cliffs. The vault that echoed to St. Bernard's chaunts within the memory of living men is prone; one fragment shows its original beauty. The north wall of the nave hangs inwards in a dangerous manner; the keystone of the rib which traverses the vaulting of the north aisle of the nave from the first pier has been thrust upwards in a most singular way; an inch more of this and it seems certain that the vault must fall, upon which, there being insufficient resistance to the thrust of the vault of the nave upon the walls, the whole angle of the crossing at that side, and those portions of the structure which are connected with it, must descend in ruins, never to rise again to the place they have held so long. Care might still save the structure which was the place of prayer and centre of the aspirations of many valiant and holy men, to whom all Belgians, and

especially indebted; be the fault when their art, advanced, Church of the vibra edifice wh railroad of about 3 is like a s for the cl extend ov yards, an monaster Here ar prior's ho court, c brewery, houses, & the twel premises doorway less, floor plastered which h —e.g., t exuberat thing for a little Cannot t fouling t altar!

AN " their kin bills as from the matter- tive and and lease Holding concluded during the six at Har 'Il Bar schmied old 'D Grisar' 'Die J' tillon' a bini' ' Jean d vatore, Hugue by M.O 'Andre misprin this la Vienn 'Les 'Merry Mdle. fensch for the Régim nots,' 'Faust have nounced by con in the by H vatory by H Naple during Abert giving Lortzle the 'Zeim exam

especially those of the province of Brabant, are indebted; the Cistercian monks, whatever might be the faults of their later days, were good servants when their service was needed. Admiration for their art, and gratitude for the civilization they advanced, should be effectual to preserve the Church of the Abbey of Villers la Ville. As it is, the vibration which passes through the whole edifice when a train and its engine rush along the railroad from Louvain to Charleroi, at a distance of about 30 yards from the east end of the church, is like a shudder preceding dissolution. Thus much for the church. The ruins of the abbey buildings extend over a parallelogram of 285 yards by 195 yards, and comprise all the structures of a grand monastery, being inclosed by a wall 10 feet high. Here are the guest-house, library, abbot's and prior's houses, court of honour, great court, novices' court, cloister, refectory, calefactory, kitchen, brewery, dispensary, herbary, infirmary, women's houses, &c.; many of the structures dating from the twelfth century. The immense extent of the premises astonishes one; room succeeds room, and doorway doorway; all is ruin and desolation, roofless, floorless; and the scrawls of visitors deface the plastered walls. Cannot the Belgian Government, which has done much for better known buildings, — e.g., the grand Cathedral of Tournay and the exuberant Hotel de Ville, at Louvain, — do something for Villers? A few stones deftly placed, with a little mortar, will save a noble work of Art. Cannot the Belgian Church keep farm-beasts from fouling the graves of the dead and the place of the altar?

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

AUTUMN OPERAS IN GERMANY.

AN "expert" will find as many sermons, after their kind, on dead walls lichened over with hand-bills as ever banished Duke and his followers drew from the stones of Arden Forest. A collection of matter-of-fact advertisements may be more instructive and convincing than the loveliest, deepest, and least intelligible of transcendental criticisms. Holding this to be a truth, let us continue and conclude a catalogue, which has "made itself," during a fortnight, in North Germany, while we have simply turned over the leaves of the papers. At Hamburg we found traces of 'Les Huguenots,' 'Il Barbiere,' 'William Tell,' Lortzing's 'Waffenschmied,' and 'Wildschütz,' 'Cinderella,' Kauer's old 'Donauweibchen,' Mr. Balfé's 'Gipsy,' M. Grisar's 'Bon Soir, M. Pantalón,' and Hiller's 'Die Jagd.' At Berlin the list included 'Le Postillon,' and 'Le Prophète' (for Herr Wachtel), Cherubini's 'Les Deux Journées,' 'Faust,' 'Le Maçon,' 'Jean de Paris,' 'Maasaniello,' 'Lac de Fées,' 'Il Trovatore,' 'Fra Diavolo' (in two theatres), 'Robert,' 'Les Huguenots,' 'Fidelio,' 'Martha,' 'Les Géorgiennes,' by M. Offenbach; and at Meyssel's Theatre, five times, 'Andreas Hofer,' by M. Kirchof, whose name was misprinted in the *Athenæum* a few weeks since: this last appears to be a posthumous work. — In Vienna papers Cherubini's 'Les Deux Journées,' 'Les Huguenots,' 'Guillaume Tell,' Nicolai's 'Merry Wives,' 'Il Trovatore,' 'Dinorah' (for Mlle. de Murska), 'Faust,' and Lortzing's 'Waffenschmied,' were to be read of. — Dresden seemed, for the time being, given over to 'La Fille du Régiment,' 'Il Trovatore,' 'Fidelio,' 'Les Huguenots,' 'Robert,' and 'Faust.' — At Brunswick, 'Faust' and Lortzing's 'Czaar und Zimmermann' have been played. — The *Illustrirte Zeitung* announces as forthcoming, for Prague, three operas, by composers as yet unknown: 'Prodana Nevesta,' in the Czech language, by M. Smetana; 'Gudrun,' by Herr Oscar Volck, of the Leipzig Conservatory, who is his own poet; and 'Ruy Blas,' by Herr Zenger. — Herr Sulzer's 'Joanna of Naples' is to be performed at Stuttgart; and during the season 1865-6 a new opera, by Herr Abert, 'Astorga.' — At Cologne they have been giving, or promise, 'La Juive,' 'Die Zauberröte,' Lortzing's 'Czaar,' Nicolai's 'Merry Wives,' and the 'Loreley' of Max Bruch. — The *Kölnische Zeitung*, the other day, advertised an amusing example of a custom not yet worn out. Whereas

the French, as we have just seen at Lyons, get up a riot, formidable in its proportions, when they choose to carry a point in a theatre, the Germans more meekly entreat, through the medium of the papers. The other day, a gentleman spoke up there to request that Madame Beck-Weiselbaum might be allowed to do herself justice by appearing in no opera of German growth, but in 'La Fille du Régiment,' or as *Azucena* in 'Il Trovatore,' two of her favourite parts. — At Bremen the operas have been 'Robert' and Kreutzer's 'Nachtlager'; at Frankfurt, 'Le Prophète,' 'Lucrezia Borgia,' 'Stradella,' 'La Dame Blanche'; at Lemberg, 'Le Prophète,' 'Le Postillon,' 'Martha' (for Herr Sontheim, a favourite tenor, on a "starring" expedition). — From Aix-la-Chapelle come notices of M. Offenbach's 'Fortunio' and 'Le Prophète'; from Erfurt, of Nicolai's 'Merry Wives,' and 'Faust'; from Wiesbaden, of 'Iphigenia in Tauris' and 'Faust'; from Leipzig, of 'La Juive.' — At Hanover, the present repertory comprises Kreutzer's 'Nachtlager,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Robert,' 'Le Postillon,' 'Tannhäuser,' 'Figaro,' 'Die Zauberröte,' 'Il Trovatore'; and the management advertises as coming, 'Othello,' 'La Juive,' and 'Lohengrin.'

Here may be closed a list collected from the German papers during a capricious ramble. As showing what is the average operatic fare of many districts during a given period, such enumeration is significant. Accepting the German journals as correct, what, in arithmetic's name, becomes of the nationality in Art, of late so shamelessly boasted as on the increase? What would the country do for stock-pieces and novelties but for the opera-houses of Paris? The only modern work which is everywhere is the French 'Faust' — naturalized in spite of an antipathy which must puzzle the Aristarchi of the country now to recall. Well do we recollect the indignant exclamation of one of the greatest living German musicians on being shown some of the music, "No! Germany will never endure such a sacrilege as our Goethe's drama set by that Frenchman!" Strenuous and partially successful as have been the attempts to strain a fame for Schumann, as the continuer of Beethoven, no power of partisanship has been able to set his 'Genoveva' on the stage. Though the confidence placed in Herr Wagner by the King of Bavaria is proudly cited by his admirers among the violent democratic party (who still fix eyes of envy and reverence on courts, titles and button-hole glories), as a proof of his being a real genius, it is clear that neither of his two operas has a universal or a frequent acceptance. That the storm which they have raised — so capably brewed and fomented by himself — is dying, must be the conviction of all who assemble facts, unawed and undaunted out of their power to listen and to "cast accounts" by clumsy sarcasm, coarse diatribe, or blatant advocacy. What next?

Germany, north and south, seems further from having an Opera of its own than it was when Winter was copying Mozart, and Ferdinand Ries (a man capable of original things) reproducing some of Beethoven's most obvious peculiarities, and Marschner was lumbering in the wake of Weber, and the honourable but dull individuality of Spohr (which, it is noticeable, has found no imitator, and appears to have worn itself out) was asserting itself from time to time. It is all very well to sneer, as the apostles of confusion have done, at 'Kapellmeister Musik.' With what have they replaced it? Echo waits for an answer. May it soon come in the form of a real man of genius!

By way of postscript, a mistake has to be corrected, into which, owing to the silence of foreign journals, we fell when recently stating that Lortzing's operas have not kept possession of the German stage. The above list proves the contrary.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Mellon's Concerts have been well arranged, and, as certain consequence, well frequented. He has given a Beethoven night, his programme including a part of the "Ninth Symphony"; a Spohr night — in brief, every great musician's night: — and with his good orchestra, and his own better management of the same, he has thriven.

A younger sister of Madame Lemmens-Sherring-

ton is said, by our contemporaries, to have appeared in the provinces with success.

The *Orchestra* of the 16th states as a rumour that Mlle. Linas Martorelle has been retained by the Queen of the Sandwich Islands as her court-musician and manager of South Sea Opera. Is this not a joke?

The Italian Opera season, at Paris, will commence, it is said, with 'Crispino e Comare.' The 'Leonora' of Signor Mercadante and Signor Cagnoni's 'Don Bucefalo' are said to be in contemplation.

M. Hubert, one of the laureates of the Brussels Conservatoire, has been appointed to compose the music for the anniversary fêtes of this month. May he prove a new composer, which Belgium, with all its well-carried-out schemes of collegiate instruction, so rich in executive results, has not produced to the world for many a day. Neither M. Grisar, the slight and graceful, nor M.M. Linnander and Gevaert, the serious (the latter, we are assured, an admirable scientific musician), can be said "to fill the part." M. Gevaert's 'Capitaine Henriot' is in preparation at Brussels.

It is now said that the Abbé Liszt will write an oratorio on the story of 'St. Stephen,' to be performed at the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary.

M. Lassen, a musician beyond the average, has resigned the chapel-mastership at Weimar.

Mlle. Artot is singing with entire success at Brussels. The place of this lady, who, though not yet complete, is certainly one of the best singers now before the public, and who is trustworthy, intelligent and sometimes original, even as an actress, should be at the Grand Opéra of Paris, at which theatre there is at present only one real artist; we mean, of course, M. Faure.

A new opera, 'The Castle of Phantoms,' by M. Moniusko, who is only known in England as a composer of Polonoises, is to be given at Warsaw, where a former work of his — 'Halka' — has been performed one hundred times.

The *Gazette Musicale* states that the King of Hanover is about to present an Italian opera of his composition, 'L'Ermita del Poloponese,' at his theatre during the coming season.

The memorial of the orchestral players in the Grand Opéra of Paris, praying for better pay, has been rejected.

At the Teatro Bellini, Naples, a new opera by Signor Buonoomo, 'Osti non Osti,' has been given.

The Théâtre Lyrique at Paris is said to have accepted a five-act opera, by M. J. Beer, the nephew of Meyerbeer.

Pasta is to have a memorial statue at Como; Romani, the best of Italian librettists, a bust.

M. Émile de Girardin knows how to work a grievance, which never existed, to his own benefit. He longs to prove that a cabal has been organized against his 'Les Deux Sœurs,' which, in spite of the loss of its fourth act, has proved strong enough to triumph over all manner of "envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness." With this view, he the other day appealed to the Dramatic Authors' Society, of which he is not a member, to inquire into the proceedings of his quondam partner, M. Alex. Dumas the younger, and others whom he avers to have been in league for his discomfiture and ruin. The Society, M. Dumas foremost, humoured the touchy and politic dramatist, went through the farce of an investigation, and pronounced the accusation raised by M. de Girardin to be nothing but a "mare's nest." Meanwhile, the angry gentleman seems determined not to let the grass grow under his feet, but is announcing, and has already printed, a third play, 'Les Trois Amants.'

M. Raphael Félix has been compelled to relinquish the lessorship of the Lyons Theatre.

Mr. George Linley is dead; a man who might have done the world of music good service, had his character been different; seeing that he had a fluent pen and a retentive memory.

MISCELLANEA

Mr. Haditt's Novel. — It would be a great mistake to suppose that I am the unassisted author of 'Sophy Laurie.' On the contrary, I have enjoyed

the advantage of a most valuable corrector in the person of some gentleman in the confidence of the Publishers, but not in mine, because unknown to me. I have the written authority of the Publishers for saying that this unknown gentleman was appointed to oversee my work from a feeling which the Publishers (John Maxwell & Co.) had that, if I was not carefully watched, I might, in common with other young beginners, compromise the honour and fair name of their house. The result has been that my original text has been altered here and there by the unknown gentleman, of whose judicious corrections I shall proceed to adduce one or two specimens. At p. 67 of Vol. II. we read, "because those eyes, that nose, the *tout ensemble* brings back—." The term *tout ensemble* is none of mine, but all the elegance of the unknown gentleman; I wrote (supposing that what the author writes is of any consequence), "that nose, *everything*, brings back," &c. At p. 84, I cited a passage from an ancient classic, which I remember to have seen cited once or twice before—*Pacis descendens Averni*. But "Virgil," adds the unknown gentleman, from an honest apprehension, no doubt, lest my readers should forget their Latin, in which he is so thoroughly up. Turn next to p. 106. The passage, as it stands, is—"His father's voice falls upon the hunchback's ear, like the sound of bells near at hand in the first sleep of the morning." I wrote, "the distant sound of bells," &c.; but the unknown gentleman was not quite equal to the comprehension of what *distant* could mean, or how the sound of bells near at hand could be distant,—and so decreed the suppression of the unlucky phrase. I could fill half-a-dozen columns with this subject; but one more instance, and I have done. At p. 151 you may read,—“He has seen dirty weather, too, and laughs over the storms of the sea.” It is said of a man who dresses like a sailor, and affects to be a great authority on nautical topics. Now, I wrote, for "laughs over the storms of the sea," "*chuckles over lumps of the sea*"; but, lo! the unknown gentleman did not understand what was meant by a *lump of the sea*,—and so, for fear of compromising his employers in the eyes of the English public, he altered the expression, and wrote nonsense.

W. CAREW HAZLITT.

Bodmin, Sept. 18, 1865.

Moore's Wife.—In addition to your paragraph at p. 372 of this day's *Athenæum*, let me remind you of one of Moore's exquisite lyrics, addressed, as I have always understood, to his Wife, on an occasion when his political friends had disappointed hopes that he had entertained of receiving some valuable appointment:—

I'd mourn the hopes that leave me,
If thy smile had left me too,
I'd weep when friends decide me,
If thou wast, like them, untrue;
But while I've thee before me,
With heart so warm and eyes so bright,
No cloud can linger o'er me,—
Thy smile turns them all to light!
Thus when the lamp that lighted
The traveller, first goes out;
He feels awhile benighted,
And looks round in fear and doubt;
But soon, his prospect clearing,
By cloudless star-light on he treads;
And owns no light so cheering
As that light which Heaven sheds!

H. E.

Cambridge Square, Sept. 16, 1865.

Viscount Gort.—May I request the insertion, in an early number, of the following annotation? In Sir Bernard Burke's Peerage, 1865, it is stated, under title 'Gort,' that "John Prendergast, first Viscount, assumed the additional name of Smyth, in 1785, on the death of his brother." Now, while receiving at baptism the Christian names John Prendergast, he was Smyth, not by assumption of the name, but by birth, being the son of Charles Smyth, M.P. for Limerick, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Prendergast, Bart., of Gort, the said Charles Smyth being the second son of Thomas Smyth, Bishop of Limerick, who died in 1725, and brother of Arthur Smyth, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1771. G. A.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S.—A. B.—J. J.—H. H. H.—Symmetry—received.

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